DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. V NO. 193 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I, sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF
S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs. Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit, with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Re. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH

Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Nowera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dareesalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed wher. the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,306,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.
Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about .. .. .. ,, 1,00,000
Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.
Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
301, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw,
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

ALL INDIA
United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of
SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

The Only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

Chief Agents:
MESSRS. DALVIE & SONS,
31-45 Church Gate Street.
AGENTS WANTED
IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES.
Apply to
M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS,
Secretaries.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,50,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR.
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

LAST TWO DAYS!
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY
OF THIS
GRAND CLEARANCE SALE
OF
Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc. at rock bottom prices.

Select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR THE VERY BEST
SILK
OF ALL VARIETIES
JUST VISIT OUR
SILK EMPORIUM

renowned for the genuineness and superiority of all articles of Silk Piece-goods, Embroidery, Scarfs, Linen goods, etc., etc., and WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES due to the fact that we are PIONEERS in the line and our experience and resources are unequalled.

Whatever you buy will be a REAL BARGAIN.
Whatever you see will be a TREAT.

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

A VERY GOOD INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF NORTHBROOK STREET AND DURGADEVI STREET.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, at 4-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Crawford, Bayley and Co., Attorneys for Messrs Jitaji Khumaji and others, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Jagjivan Raisey Raja and by virtue of the Power of Sale reserved unto the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 17th day of July, 1915, the undermentioned very valuable landed property, facing two roads on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 970 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2980 2983, New No. 9926, Old Survey No. 5072, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 7790 and Street Nos. 200-202, and C Ward Nos. 7791-7792, Street Nos. 1-2, and all which premises are situate, at Northbrook Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by Northbrook Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by Durgadevi Street, and on or towards the South by the property now or late of Mesoor Raja.

Further particulars and the conditions of sale, can be had on application to Messrs. Crawford, Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the said Messrs. Jitaji Khumaji and others at their Office at No. 24, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

P. S.—There are seventeen shops in the above building and the monthly rent is about Rs. 1,000.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will, under instructions from Thucker Vallabhdas Kersandas sell by Pulic Auction at his shop at Ganesh Chowki, Mulji Jetha Market on account of the defaulting purchaser Thucker Ranchordas Mulji

2 cases each 50 pieces white shirting No. 668. 40 yards.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th August, 1917.

Dr C BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR

Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 2.

AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,
22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS, STORE SUPPLIERS, DYERS, ETC.

AUCTION SALE OF COLOURS BY WELL-KNOWN GERMAN MAKERS SUCH AS BERLIN BAYER AND BADISCHE COMPANIES.

On THURSDAY, the 16th August, 1917, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, by order of the office concerned.

200lbs. Turkey red powder ¼lb. tins.
800lbs. Benzo purparine ¼lb. tins.
200lbs. Direct blue G. ¼lb. tins.
300lbs. Direct blue B. B. ¼lb. tins.
200lbs. Direct blacks ¼lb. tins.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For the sample and further particulars see the undersigned at their office No. 52 Medows Street Fort.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th August, 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY THE 16th AUGUST 1917, AT 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR RAJAS NAWABS, AND GENTLEMEN TO SECURE ARTISTIC AND HISTORICAL STATUES ETC. TO DECORATE THEIR PALACES, HALLS AND DRAWING ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE RARE SPECIALLY SELECTED ARTISTIC COLOURED AND WHITE MARBLE ITALIAN STATUES, BUSTS, ELECTRIC FIGURED HALL AND STANDING LAMPS PEDESTALS, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will on THURSDAY the 16th day of August 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction in the shop next to the National Bank and opposite the Paper Currency Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, (where the kit has been removed for the convenience of sale,) by order of the concerned.

Ex: S. S. "Porto-de-Savona."

A specially selected rare consignment comprising very valuable rare specially selected artistic coloured and white marble Venice, Italian statues; busts; electric figured hall and standing lamps, pedestals by well-known artists on various subjects, statue pillars, marble flower vases, flower stands etc. etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.
Auctioneers.

Always at your Service
SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS & JEWELLERS.
225, Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local — — — Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country — — Rs. 35 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dentist to His Majesty's Forces, Largest Dental Practice, East of Suez. Dr. CARR, D.D.S., DENTAL SURGEON, 107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY (OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, OVER FRENCH BANK).

Dr. Carr desires to intimate to the Residents of Bombay that he is still able to maintain the lowest fees in India for the highest grade English and American Painless Dentistry. Large contracts for dental materials having been entered into before the war, make it possible to maintain the present prices. (Other Dentists and small buyers have now to pay 50 and 60 per [illegible] more for their materials and their [illegible] have gone up accordingly.)

[illegible] methods in fitting perfect artificial teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, etc.

FULL SETS UPPER OR LOWER FROM Rs. 50. Teeth without plates, Gold Crown, Bar and Bridge work. Teeth permanently filled with Gold, Porcelain and Amalgam (Painless).

Absolutely painless extractions. By his celebrated anaesthetic from one to 20 teeth may be extracted at a single sitting without the slightest pain also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform.

PYORRHOEA and other diseases of the mouth treated by the latest successful methods.

Dr. Carr is personally in attendance and guarantees all work.

Twenty years' experience in Europe, Asia and America.

Hours: Week days, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays, 10 to 12 noon.

DR. CARR, D. D. S.
107, ESPLANADE ROAD.

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

FRUITS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3/8, all charges included, by V.P. parcel post, Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 9153

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt Reliable and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor cars for sale and for hire. PAINT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES AND MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Chaupaty, Bombay. B

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower, over French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work.

Hours 9 to 7.
Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
Moderate fees. 8292

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Three experienced VETERINARY SURGEONS. Starting Pay Rs. 4 0 p.m. Apply with testimonials to DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, BARODA. 9237.

WANTED—Salesmen for Glassware, Sundries, Hosieries and Bunder Lines by a well-known Import Office. Only experienced men need apply to Box No. 72, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9237

WANTED—For the Depot Office 1-123rd Rifles competent CLERKS with knowledge of Military accounts and office work. Salaries from Rs. 15, a month plus pay of rank if enlisted, with free rations and quarters. From Rs. 30 a month and quarters for Civilian clerks. Apply to the OFFICER COMMANDING, Depot 1-123rd Rifles, Mhow C. I. 928f

A VACANCY has occurred in a Modern Power House for a first-class trained NATIVE ELECTRICIAN, capable of taking entire charge of three-phase Alternating Current Generators and all Motors connected thereto. Applicant must be holding similar appointment and must have been thoroughly trained in theory and practice. Apply stating salary expected and with copies only of certificates and testimonials to Box No. 71, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9285

WANTED

WANTED—A CARRIAGE, strong and reliable. Any price. Apply Box No. 80, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9320

WANTED by a COMPETENT GRADUATE, TUITIONS, preferrably in LOGIC. Apply to Box No. 79, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9313

A MATRICULATED PARSEE, aged 28, of good birth, having business management experience of eleven years, seeks EMPLOYMENT. Up-country preferred. Please write to Box No. 78, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9312

FOR a Hindu Commerce Undergraduate as a PRIVATE SECRETARY or COMPANION. Please apply to Box No. 77, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9311

WANTED—AGENTS for the new Indian Manufacturing Co. for Black Japan and Phenyle. N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonjee Building, Dongree Post No. 9. 9150

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAG. ING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A decent second-hand MOTOR CYCLE with side car, in working order. State lowest price and the full details about the machine. Apply to Box No. 69, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9276

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—HOUSES Nos. 800, 801, 805, 806 and 807, Poona Camp, Butler Mohol'a. Intending buyers should see Mr. M. C. JOSHI, c/o N. BULLEL & Co., Budhwar Peth, Poona City. 9247

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

ONE 80 B. H P. Semi-Deisel Nat Crude OIL ENGINE, slightly used, in perfect order. For particulars apply to "X" c/o the "Sandesh" Office, Bombay, No. 2. 9291

PALMER the British made only high grade covers at Rs. 8 each; tubes Rs. 4 each. Whilst ordering, mention correct size and pattern. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. 8804

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEX Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Appl to MANAGER

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "YEBOSHI MARU," having arrived on the 12th instant, from Japan via Singapore Malacca, and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO,. LTD.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of August, 1917, at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the business mentioned in the Circular posted to the Shareholders.

By Order.
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.

Bombay, 26th July, 1917. 9307

TENDERS FOR BUILDING.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for constructing an office for the Deputy Educational Inspector at Alibag, which should reach the undersigned not later than MONDAY, the 10th September, 1917, with Rs. 500 as an earnest money. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 16,500.

Plans and specifications can be seen in the office of the undersigned any day during office hours and forms of tenders and specifications will be supplied on payment of Rs. 2.

The right of accepting any tender rests with the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, and no reason will be given for rejecting the lowest or any tender. The tenders will be opened at 4 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 11th September, 1917, at Alibag.

W R PHILPOT-BROOKES,
A.M.I.C.E., A.K.C.,
Executive Engineer,
Kolaba District.

Alibag, 11th August, 1917. 9314

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of 400,000 cubic feet of SLAKED LIME from Diva and 140,000 cubic feet from Sarola to the Bhatghar Works before the 15th of June 1918.

Tender forms with full conditions, specifications of work to be done will be issued on payment of Re. 1 per form on any working day before the 23rd August, 1917. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money in currency notes.

The Chief Engineer for Irrigation reserves the right to accept and reject any tender without giving reasons.

C. B. POOLEY,
Executive Engineer,
Lake Whiting District.

Address:—
No. 1, Char Bungalows,
Poona, 9th August, 1917. 9315

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its registered office No. 3, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 14th August, 1917, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors Report and audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April 1917.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the year ending 30th April 1918 and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 1st to 14th August 1917, both days inclusive and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during office hours.

By order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.

Bombay, 19th July 1917. 9014.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ESUFALLI VALLIJI, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Bora Inhabitant, Plumber ..... Deceased.

AMTUBAI, widow of ESUFALLI VALLIJI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Bora Inhabitant, residing at Doctor's Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this ninth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI,
Actg. Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD,

The 9th day of August, 1917.

Messrs. CHITNIS, MOTILAL & KANGA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
9310

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dr SHIVSHANKER RAMCHANDRA has contracted with our client Mr. PADAMSEY LILADHAR for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dady Sett Agiary Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 577. 3/9 square yards, or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward. Nos. 3941-3942(1), 3942(2) and Street Nos. 98-100, 1, 1A and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 46, New No. 343, Old Survey No. 251, and New Survey No. 237 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to M. Th. Pereira, on or towards the West by the property of Sunderji Morarji, on or towards the North by Dady Sett Agiary Street and on or towards the South by the property of F. A. Vegas and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1917.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
9319 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NARHAR NARAYAN SAPRE alias NARHAR NARAYEN SAPRE, of Solapur Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, an Astrologer. ..... Deceased

SAVITRIBAI alias LAXMIBAI, widow of the above deceased Narhar Narayan Sapre, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Zaoba's Oart, outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventh day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 7th day of August, 1917.

Messrs. NANU HORMASJEE & Co.,
9318 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE.

The Operatic Event of 1917,
EVERY EVENING AT 9-30

MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the
BANDMAN OPERA CO,

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
For the first time in Bombay.
"THE HAPPY DAY"
The Delightful Romantic Play from Daly's Theatre

Wednesday & Thursday 15th & 16th
The Great Lyric Theatre Success
"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"
Founded on G. B. Shaw's "Arms and the Man"

FRIDAY 17TH
The Screaming FARCE Comedy
"THE GIRL FROM CIROS"
Still crowding the London Garrick

SATURDAY 18TH
The Great Bombay Hit
"HIGH JINKS"

SUNDAY HALF PRICE MATINEE
will be announced later.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at ROSE & Co.
from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Daily.
Saturday from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
Matinee Plan Open all day Sunday at the Excelsior.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY At 6-30 P. M. **THE EXCELSIOR** TO-DAY At 6-30 p. m.

By Special request the Management presents

THE LATE SIR HERBERT TREE

in the Film of the Age

"MACBETH"

Patrons will remember the great sensation this Colossal tragedy of "Vaulting Ambition which overleaps itself" caused when shown in Bombay a few months ago. In view of the sudden and lamentable death of England's Greatest Actor-Manager which has caused such a great gap in British Dramatic and Literary Circles, it has been decided after receiving several requests from serious film lovers to repeat the exhibition of this glorious Cinema Triumph of SIR HERBERT TREE every evening at the 6-30 p.m.

THIS EVENING AT 6-30 P.M. PRICES. Rs. 2, 1, and 8 & 4 annas.

YOU KNOW

what a thrilling entertainment

THE GREAT SECRET

has begun to provide.

WHEN YOU BEGIN
to scent the Mysterious Secret
YOU'LL ENJOY FOURFOLD.
When the Secret begins to unfold itself Mysteriously
YOU SHALL BE AT THE ZENITH OF DELIGHT.
Every single episode leads you nearer

THE GREAT SECRET

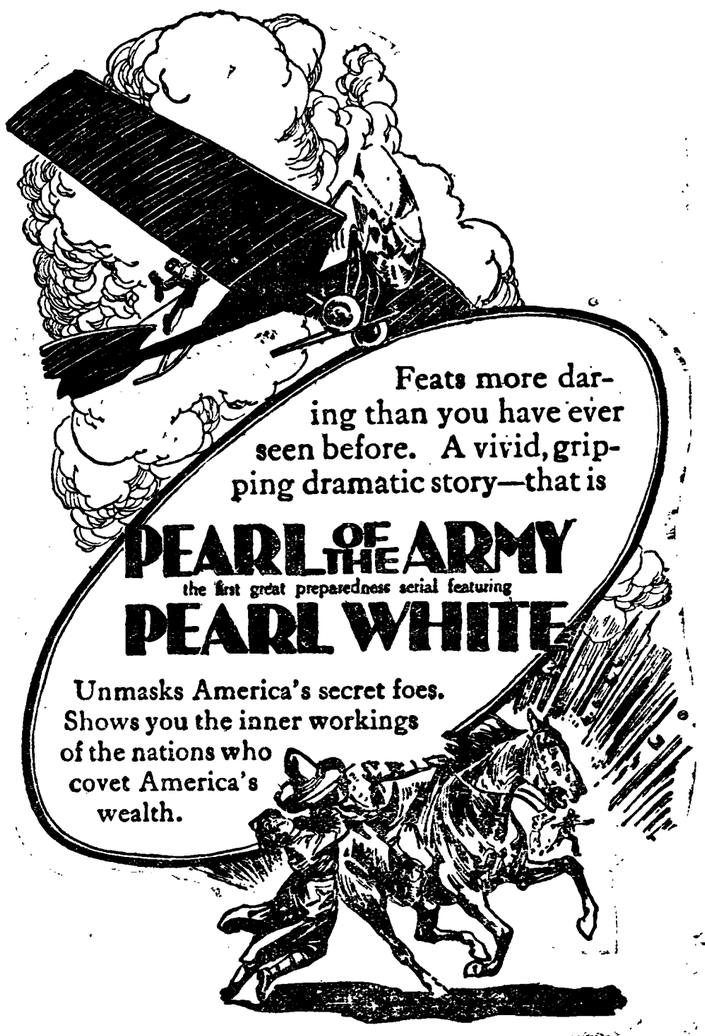
OLYMPIA

THE FIRST SERIAL HOUSE Sandhurst Road (West).

N. B.—Always the most alive programme in town when our serials run!

SUCCESS INSTANTANEOUS.

THRILLS ! THRILLS !! THRILLS !!!


Feats more daring than you have ever seen before. A vivid, gripping dramatic story—that is
PEARL OF THE ARMY
the first great preparedness serial featuring
PEARL WHITE
Unmasks America's secret foes. Shows you the inner workings of the nations who covet America's wealth.

EXCLUSIVELY AT

IMPERIAL

THE HOUSE THAT SHOWS ONLY THE FINEST AND BEST OF THE WORLD'S PRODUCTIONS.
Every Night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
LAMINGTON ROAD. . . . . POPULAR PRICES.

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BOMBAY EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

STILL THE ONLY EUROPEAN IN HIS OFFICE.

The Bombay Exemption Tribunal resumed its sittings at the Town Hall, yesteday Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., presiding, Mr. G. H. Bowman and Lieut.-Colonel Low, D.S.O., sat as members, while Captain S. T. Sheppard represented the military authorities.

Mr. S. B. Dalal, student, Grant Medical College, was exempted from general service until such time as his studies in the college were over.

Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, Barrister-at-law, appeared and applied for exemption on behalf of Messrs. Richards and Dickson, of the Automobile Company, Ltd. They were referred to the Selection Committee.

The Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, applied for exemption on behalf of Messrs. Lainton, Williams, Whiting, Harvey, Rose Nugle, Stratford and Fox of the Fire Brigade, Mr. Greenop, Chief Officer, appeared on behalf of his staff.

The exemption granted to the six first-named officers was continued till the 31st December and the two last named, Mr. Stratford and Fox, were exempted for three months.

Mr. Solomon Judah, solicitor, again applied for exemption from general service. His application had been previously refused as his case was thought in no respect different from that of the other solicitors and medical men, who had not asked for exemption.

He now stated that his case was really one of the "one-man business." He was the only European in his firm. If he were taken away for three months out of Bombay, his business would practically be ruined, as none of his European, Jewish and other clients would go to his Indian partner.

He was granted exemption from general service till the 31st of December.

Mr. G. D. Moore, who was exempted from general service for two months, was now placed in the Local Reserve Force, so long as he was the only partner of his firm in Bombay.

DAIRY OWNER EXEMPTED.

Mr. T. Baker said he was 36 years old. He is in the B. V. R. and he would have to dispose of his Dairy, if he had to go out of Bombay. He was in sole charge of the business. He was now placed in class "B", but he wanted exemption from military service out of Bombay.

He was exempted from all military service and training, except such as could be performed within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay.

Messrs. Pallonjee Eduljee and Son, engineers and contractors, applied on behalf of Mr. W. H. Lilby, for exemption from general service.

Mr. Payne, solicitor who appeared on their behalf said, that Mr. Lilby was the manager of the firm in Bombay, who had 5,000 men engaged under them, that if Mr. Lilby were taken away, the business could not be carried on, as he was the only European in charge.

The Tribunal exempted him from general service on the condition that he did the same local service and underwent the same training as the men of the G. I. P. Railway.

Messrs. J. D. Jones and Co., General Merchants and Commission Agents applied for total exemption on behalf of Mr. Leo Paul Davies.

Mr. Payne, solicitor, stated that there were only two Europeans in the firm of whom one was in Calcutta. Mr. Davies was exempted from general service only till the 31st December.

Mr. Geo. W. Murray said he was formerly in class "C", and was now put in "B". He was practically the only European in charge of the business. He was an extra efficient volunteer of 24 years' standing. He was just 40.

He was exempted from general service up to 31st December.

Mr. A. S. Chadwick applied for continuation of the exemption for three months already granted him, as he was still the only European in his office

He was exempted from general service and all local service, except such as could be done outside office hours, till the 31st December.

Mr. F. G. Rush, who was refused exemption until he produced a letter from the Official Receiver that his services could not be spared, as he was the only European in charge of the firm which was under liquidation, was now exempted from general service till the 31st December, as his application was supported by the Official Receiver.

"A PORTUGUESE SUBJECT."

Mr. A. M. Da Costa, Assistant Professor, St. Xavier's College, said he was a volunteer until he went to Goa. He has now returned and he wanted total exemption as a Portuguese subject.

He was totally exempted being a Portuguese subject.

Mr. W. Battersby Park, chartered accountant, said he was the sole European in his business. He was in the B.V.A. He therefore wanted exemption from general service and not local.

He was exempted till 31st December.

Mr. J. C. Barbosa Baseto, student St. Xavier's College was granted total exemption as a Portuguese subject.

The Chief Auditor, Non-military Pay and Pensions Accounts, applied on behalf of Messrs. Ricketts, Griffins, McCabe, Nicholas-Williamson, Powell and Lazarus for exemption from general service. They were available for local service except Mr. Ricketts, who should be exempted from local service also as his whole time was fully taken up.

The application was granted.

The Post-Master General Bombay applied for total exemption on behalf of Mr. J. H. Gonsalves. The Presidency Post-Master who appeared, said Mr. Gonsalves had to collect cash daily from the different sub-offices, He had given a security of Rs. 20,000. His services could not be replaced.

He was granted total exemption.

"TIME NOT HISOWN."

Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., applied on behalf of Mr. W. D. Lunan whose time was not his own.

He was exempted on the same terms as the other employees of the firm.

The Principal, Marine Transport Officer, applied on behalf of Captain Hatfield for exemption from military service. The Captain was supervising the work of loading and unloading of ships.

He was exempted accordingly.

Mr. Baker, solicitor, appeared on behalf of Mr. Dudene and asked for exemption. He said of the three men in Calcutta, one only was exempted on medical grounds. The other two were liable to be called out. As. Mr. Dudene was the only man in Bombay, he could not be replaced by a Calcutta man if he were taken away.

The Tribunal decided to ask the Calcutta Exemption Tribunal how matters stood with regard to the two Calcutta men.

Mr. Mascarenhas, as a Portuguese subject was exempted from general service and local service and placed in the Local Service at his own request.

The Tribunal adjourned till Monday ext.

THE LATE MR. HARRY KNIGHT.

A POPULAR RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

The death occurred at St. George's Hospital on Sunday last of Mr. Harry James, Knight, after a prolonged illness extending over three months. The late Mr. Harry Knight served the G. I. P. Railway Company for very nearly forty years, and up to the time of his death, at the age of fifty-seven, was Station Superintendent at the Victoria Terminus. Probably no man in Bombay was better known and better liked than Harry Knight. During his service as Station Master at the Victoria Terminus, it made no difference to him whether he was in consultation with the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Co. or a ticket collector. He was exceedingly popular among both Railway officials and Railway subordinates. But it was with the travelling public that he immortalized himself by his bright and genial characteristics which inspired high and low, rich or poor, to familiarly address him as Harry Knight. His extraordinary popularity, singular as it may appear, was hall-marked with Royal favour. His Majesty King George presented him with a diamond pin during his Majesty's visit to India, and as Prince of Wales did likewise. If the legend could be established, the Crown Prince of Germany, during his tour in India over the G. I. P. line, decided to recommend him for decoration with the Iron Cross, but Harry Knight was not a man to submit to pinchbeck decorations. He accepted a gift in another form for his special services on the Crown Prince's journey. Special trains conveying Indian Chiefs to their destinations, were carefully fathered by Harry Knight and for his services, he was the recipient of gifts from H. H. the Nizam downwards. Harry Knight's dwelling in Bombay, compared, indeed, with a museum of precious gifts from precious people. About ten years ago, when as Station Master at Victoria Terminus his number was up, the G. I. P. Railway Co. decided to create an appointment for him in view of his popularity, his energy and his mental activity. They fixed him up as Station Superintendent at Victoria Terminus, and although still in a minor official capacity, no man on the G. I. P. was more popular than Harry Knight.

He was an enthusiastic Railway volunteer, a demon with the gloves, having fought many a hard fight in Bombay in his time, an ardent Freemason with high degrees, and a sterling sportsman, always armed with rare tips both in Bombay and Poona where his death will be equally deeply regretted.

THE FUNERAL.

The deceased was accorded a Volunteer Officers' funeral, the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers having furnished a firing party of 100 rank and file at both St. George's Hospital and Sewree cemetery. The cortege proceeded from the hospital at 5 p.m. and was met at the gates of the cemetery by about five hundred people many of whom travelled down from up-country. At the head of the Railway Officers was Mr. A. C. Rumboll, General Traffic Manager who with the other Railway Volunteer Officers marched behind the hearse a short distance from the cemetery, while the Firing party and Band preceded it. From the gates of the cemetery, the coffin, practically obscured by a profusion of wreaths, was wheeled to its final resting place on the crest of a hillock by a party of Officers. The impressive funeral service of the Anglican Church was read by the Revd. Lloyd-Arnold, and at its close, three volleys were fired over the grave which closed over the remains of Harry Knight as the bugles sounded the "Last Post." The funeral arrangements on so large a scale were creditably carried out by Mr. H. T. Binks of Gold Mohur Castle, Byculla who had no fewer than one hundred and thirty-seven floral tributes to adjust at the cemetery.

There will be no Bengal Arts Exhibition this year; but it is intended to resume them upon the termination of the war, and to hold them in Calcutta instead of in Darjeeling.

"A HAPPY DAY."

BAND' A' COMPANY'S NEW PRODUCTION.

The love story of a prince and princess, who, dreading the marriage that has been arranged between them, meet and fall in love with one another without being aware of each other's identity, has done duty in a vast number of musical comedies, to say nothing of the old comedies and dramas on which the writers of musical comedy draw for their plots. So, also, the comedy provided by two crooks, who are mistaken for distinguished persons and spend an unexpected period of luxurious living in high circles, while the distinguished persons for whom they are mistaken are subjected to various kinds of humiliation, has been done to death, or it should have been if it were not no ideas are mortal in the ken of the musical comedy author,—or his audience. Both these well-worn themes form the material on which "A Happy Day," the "new" musical play which was produced at the Excelsior by the Bandman Company last night is built up. The former is a repetition of the main story of "A Waltz Dream" and a host of other quite recent musical plays; the latter has done duty in "Erminie" and "A Balkan Princess," to mention only two pieces, the authors of which have appropriated the inspiration of "Robert Macaire." And of the latter we do not complain, for Mr. Compton Coutts and Mr. Billy Rex, playing on traditional lines, provided plenty of fun as the two crooks who find themselves mistaken for Count Tobolsk, the Chief of Police, and his secretary and make the most of their opportunities including the receipt of heavy bribes, with which chiefs of police,—in foreign countries only of course,—eke out a luxurious existence. But the Prince and Princess, with their prolonged process of arriving at the discovery of one another and the realisation of the happy accident that has befallen them, became, to tell the truth, rather a bore and one wished that so pleasing a couple as Miss Marjorie Manners and Mr. Leyland Hodgson had been provided with something more original and attractive in the way of scenes, dialogue and music. The music of "A Happy Day" is indeed disappointing. The name of Sydney Jones lends distinction to the programme but not to the score, which is kept down to the level of Paul Rubens, his collaborator. There is not a single reminiscence or suggestion of the happy genius which inspired the composer of "The Geisha," "San Toy" and "An Artist's Model."

But the success of "A Happy Day," and it was undoubtedly successful last night, judging by the appreciation of the audience, depends chiefly, next to the entertaining antics of the two comedians, on the brightness of the setting, the picturesque costumes of the chorus ladies, some very bright dances and the chorus business generally. In these respects Mr. Harry Hall, Mr. Bandman's producer, has achieved a distinct success. Miss Gracie Rosslyn, looking intensely fetching in the quaintest of costumes and dancing as daintily as usual, was in herself worth going a long way to see, and Miss Addie Leigh as a "Queen of Bohemia" was immensely popular with the gallery, as she deserved to be. Other parts were hardly of the kind that stand out, but mention must be made of Mr. Louis Cowen in a wonderful make up with a most imposing beard as the Director of the Casino, and Miss Kathleen Doyle, who looked much too young and pretty for a chaperone, and played an indifferent part with characteristic distinction.

PHILLIPS CO. LTD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I request the favour of your inserting the following in your esteemed paper:—

A report of the proceedings of the General Meeting of the shareholders of Phillips and Co. held on the 8th instant, has appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 9th instant. In that report Mr. Gazdar, a shareholder, is said to have remarked *"The Company was a private one, and whatever mistakes they might make they should not have been published in the papers."* It is further reported that Mr. R. D. Hughes, the Chairman of the Meeting *endorsed this.* This ignorance of the real position of Phillips and Co., as a Public Company is excusable in the case of Mr. Gazdar. But it cannot be excused in the case of Mr. R. D. Hughes, who was a journalist of some standing some years ago, and is now Secretary of the Trades Association.

It is perhaps to the ignorance of the responsibility of the *management* of Phillips and Co. Ltd., as a Public Company that the genesis of the now historical. *"Three Balance Sheets"* and the kaleidoscopic changes therein in respect of (1) the amount of the value of the Stock-in-trade, (2) the Customers' Account considered good, and (3) the amount of gross and net profits are due. Acts of this nature in the management of a Public Company are not permissible. (vide section 282 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

It is, therefore, desirable that the lay public should know the difference between a *private* and a *public* company.

The said act defines *company*, and a *private company*. *Company* means a company formed and registered under this Act or an existing company *Private company* means a company which (1) by its articles

(a) restricts the right to transfer its shares, and

(b) limits the number of its members (exclusive of persons who are in the employ of the company) to fifty, and

(c) prohibits any invitation to the public to subscribe for any share or debenture of the company, and

(ii) continues to observe such restrictions, limitations and prohibitions.

It will be well for Mr. Hughes to study carefully the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, and disabuse his mind of the notion that Phillips and Co., Ltd. is a *private* company, whose affairs are not open to public gaze and public criticism.—Yours etc.

A LAWYER.

Bombay, Aug. 13th.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STRIKE.

RELIEF ARRANGEMENTS IN PROGRESS

The strike of the G. I. P. Railway men continues and no important changes have taken place in the situation. Some few more men (about 30 or 40) returned to work yesterday morning, but the large bulk of the 15,000 strikers still hold out. The relief committee of citizens have commenced their work in right earnest and big sheds have been erected in the Chamar Baug and large quantities of food stuffs have been stored for distribution to the needy. Yesterday morning the Relief Fund Committee gave to the men 2lbs. of rice, quarter pound of dal and 2 annas for other expenses each and this relief will greatly alleviate the sufferings of the poor men.

We are informed that only a few men, not more than a dozen at the most, have gone back to their work so far. The men it is stated are ready to go away for ever if the provident fund money etc., to which they are entitled is paid to them. It is not a fact that 700 strikers have rejoined; it appears that some 300 men—entirely unskilled—have been drafted in through the kindly offices of a firm of contractors to the railway, as "strike-breakers." but this does not affect the situation to any appreciable extent.

STRIKERS FAMILIES' RELIEF FUND.

We have received the following further subscriptions for the Strikers' Families' Relief Fund:—

	Rs.	a.
A. A. Peerbhoy	100	
S. V. Sewjee	25	
Messrs. Mohomedalli Sultanalli "Sympathisers"	11	
Sonabai B. Velinkar	10	
Dhirailal Nagindas Mehta	10	
"A Mahomedan Gentleman"	10	
Devchand Dharamshi D.D.	5	
A. Khudabux	2	
G. N. Dewal	4	
"A Sympathiser"	0	8

COMPANY'S ULTIMATUM.

The following Notice was issued to the strikers last night:—

NOTICE.

1. In connection with the increase in the grades of the Parel Workshop Indian staff, recently announced as taking effect from August 1st 1917, the accompanying statement shows the amounts by which the maxima rates in the "Ordinary" and "Superior" grades have been enhanced.

2. The maximum rate for "Special" grade workmen has been advanced from Rs. 75 and Rs. 83 per mensem.

3. The number of "Superior" and "Special" grade workmen has been increased from 30 per cent. to 35 per cent. of the total number of workmen in each grade.

4. An entirely new grade has been introduced for which Indians who have reached a certain standard of education are eligible. Apprentices engaged in this grade will rise from Rs. 15 to Rs. 40 per mensem in four years, and after completing their apprenticeship will be eligible for promotion to full mechanics on Rs. 55 rising to Rs. 100 per mensem in five years. Such workmen giving evidence of the requisite abilities, will be promoted to Chargemen as vacancies occur, and can then rise to Rs. 150 per mensem.

5. Present employees possessing the necessary educational qualifications and abilities are eligible for transfer to this new grade.

6. The Company has given an assurance that on resumption of work the case of each man will be enquired into and, where the wages are found to be too low, suitable increases will be given. The Company are not prepared, as already intimated, to grant an all round increase without enquiry, but the staff may be satisfied that is the Company's intention to deal with the matter liberally, and that the large majority of the men will receive an enhancement of their pay immediately they return to work.

7. It will thus be seen that—

(a) The grant of grain compensation has been extended to all workmen drawing between Rs. 16 and 30 per mensem.

(b) The conditions of service of educated Indian apprentices and chargemen have been greatly improved.

(c) The rate of pay of all workmen drawing from Rs. 12 to 14 has been raised by Rs. 2 per month.

(d) The large majority of all other workmen will receive enhancement of pay as soon as they return to duty.

8. Having thus summarized the concessions granted by the Company, it is necessary to issue a warning that, owing to the continuance of the strike, the Company is obliged to consider means for carrying on the work in their Shops by obtaining labour from other sources, and the necessary steps are now being taken to do this.

9. Under the circumstances notice is hereby given that, unless the workmen return to work at once, the Company cannot guarantee to re-engage the men formerly employed, as their places may have been filled by others.

10. Any man who does not return to work by Friday 17th instant at the latest, and who may not be subsequently re-employed, will be considered as having been dismissed from the date the strike commenced.

11. The Provident Fund Committee have ruled that if any such man is a member of the Fund, the portion of his holdings in the Fund representing the Company's contribution plus interest shall be forfeited under rule 26 of the Provident Fund rules.

H. A. L. HEPPER,
Agent.

Bombay, 13th August, 1917.

Trade Design tion.	Ordinary Grade Old Rate	Ordinary Grade New Rate	Superior Grade Old Rate	Superior Grade New Rate
Bricklayers and Masons	30	33	36	40
Boilermakers	48	53	58	64
Carpenters	30	33	...	...
Chippers and Fettlers	14	16	...	...
Coupringmen	14	16	...	...
Coolies	14	16	...	...
Fitters and Brass Finishers	42	47	54	60
Firemen	14	16	27	27
Furnacemen	14	16	24	24
Ladlemen	16	18	...	...
Liners and Writes	42	47	54	60
Machinemen	36	40	54	60
Moochies and Trimmers	36	40	...	...
Moulders and Patternmakers	42	47	54	60
Painters	30	33	42	47
Pointsmen	14	16	...	...
Smiths, Boiler	42	47	54	60
" Black	42	47	54	60
" Copper	48	53	58	64
" Spring	42	47	54	60
" Tin	48	53	...	...
Strikers	16	18	...	...
Storemen	14	16	16	18
Turners	48	53	58	64
Watermen	12	14	...	...
Wheel Lathemen	26	29	30	33

RACING IN POONA.

ENTRIES FOR THIRD EXTRA MEETING

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 13.

Entries for the 3rd Extra Meeting on Saturday the 18th, instant.

THE RAY PLATE. Distance—1 mile.

Mr J L Ainsworth's Giacomi.
Mr D B Captain's Sugar Loaf.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Spenser.
Mr A Hope's Kim 3.
Mr P B Avasia's Laveco.
Capt Sirdar M N Sitoles Comical Corner.
H H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's Vidi.
H H the Maharaja of Gwalior's Philanthropist.
Mr W S Clarke's Penny Pie.
Mr J Stewart's Anthracite.
Messrs Hastings' and Guthries' Thunder.
Mr Sorabjee Rustomjee's Triple Alliance.
Miss K F Petit's Screamer.
Mr N Begmahomed's Bright Bird.
Mr Heath's Orloff.
Aga Coochick Shah's Binfield Grove.
Mr R R S's County.
Mr R R S's Cyanite.
Mr R R S's Dunskey.
Mr R R S's Waynflete.
Mr M Goculdas's Yuan.
Mr M Goculdas's Gipsy's Advice.
H H the Maharaja of Patiala's Lebanon.
H H the Jam Sahib's Brownie.

THE BASRA PLATE. Distance—1 mile.

Mr A S Oomer's Sir Knight.
Mr A S Oomer's Nawabzada.
Mr S A Wahed's Black Hussar.
Mr Downe's Beyrut.
Mr Hoshang Jamsetjee's Kainmers.
Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Singer.
Mr Hammond's Section.
Mr Ali Bin Talib's White Silk.
Mr Ali Bin Talib's Money Gold.
Mr Ali Bin Talib's Maazool.
Mr. Ali Bin Talibs' Mooltan.
Mr J K Irani's Excelsior.
Messrs M Gokuldass and P Mathradas's Royal Court.
Messrs Dara Cowasjee and A A Begmahomed's Red Cross
Mr Heath's Collingwood.
Mr Heath's Ajax.
Mr R R S's Kayid.
Mr R R S's Longboat.
Mr F M Garda's Nizamulmulk.

THE DHOND PLATE. Distatnce—6 furlongs.

Mr A S Oomeris Nawabzada.
Mr K Cassumbhoy's Tawdry.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Full Moon.
Mr A Nanjee's Ace of Royals.
Mr A Nanjee's Ace of Hearts.
Messrs A Nanjee and Valijee Moosajee's Gazal.
Mr N Jehangir's Ata Allah.
Mr A R Dakeel's Saood.
Mr J Stewart's Arrow.
Messrs M Gokuldass and P Mathradas's Crusader.
Messrs M Gokuldass and P Mathradas's Niger.
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's Investment.
Mr R R S's Angler.

THE MONSOON PLATE. Distatnce—6 furlongs.

Mr. Holme's Spring Daisy.
Mr F A Tarrant's Birtaday Clothes.
Mr F A Tarrant's Short Smirt.
Mr J P J Walen's Highfield Lady.
Mrs J P J Walen's Regal Sally.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Motor Wrap.
Mr A Nanjee's Dyna, (late Dynamite 3 f.)
Mr Downe's Drill Mistress.
H H the Maharaja of Gwalior's Willeroy.
Mr D Pallonjee's Deorum.
Capt Sirdar M M Sitole's Arras.
Capt Cairnes and Mr S A Sanford's Kitgrey.
Mr Pitt's Impecunious.
Mr Pitt's Haven of Rest.
Mr. Pitt's Servian.
Messrs Hastings' and Guthries' Aquatint.
Mr Frank's Richard.
Mr Franks Bellicose.
Mr T Gordhandas's Madrina.
Mr T Gordhandas's Lady Douglas.
Messrs. J K Irani and George's Arles.
Mr M Goculdass's Fine Trout.
Mr M Goculdas's Andoversford.
Mr N Begmahomed's Aubrey.
Mr Heath's Luck Thought.
Mr T Tejpal Adelaide 2..
Mr Albert's Matchless.
Mr F A Tarrant's Candescure.
Mr V E Hollands Gladiator.
Mr R R S's Przemsyl.
H H Jam Saheb's Flotelle.
Mr R Macalister's Pink Flannel.

THE KOWEIT PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr A S Oomer's Economy.
Mr A S Oomer's Union Jack.
Mr Downeis Verdun.
Mr Halijee Moosajee's Hasty.
Mr Aspandiar Ardesher's Bayonet.
Mr K Cassumbhoy's Shatra.
Mr Holmes' India.
Mr Saleh Moosa's Justice.
Mr Mowlud Haji Ali's Finance.
Mr A A Dharamsey's Safe..
Mr Sorabjee Rustomjee's British, late Faleh Khan.
Mr Pitt's Major.
Messrs A K Essa and Mubarak's Dartmoor.
Messrs A R Dakeel and M Hamdan's Salim.
Mr M Hamdan's Czar.
Messrs D S Mehta and M Hamdan's Old China.
Mr N Jehangir's Nassau.
Mr Yussuff Haroon's Riven.
Mr Yussuff Haroon's Najdi.
Mr Yussuff Haroon's Paradise..
Mr Rambhoy Kashibhoy's Birjora.
Mr Rajmahomed Vazier's Panama.
H H the Yuvaraja of Mysores' Peshwa.
Mr Ali Bin Talib's Maurice.
Mr Faraj Bin Sonad's Bhayram.
Mr A F Brigstocke's Subeh Pasha.
Mr J Stewart's Sherali.
Mr Frank's Mt. Pleasant.
Messrs M Gokuldass and P Mathradas's Sultan.
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathradas's Garland.
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathradas's Harvest..
Mr Dara Cowasiee's Powerful.
Mr Heath's Launceston.
Mr Noble's Morning Light..
Mr. Noble's Hudban.
Mr Noble's Toledo.
Mr Nassim Saleh's Good Morning.
Mr Fahad Bin Saif's Bikaneer.
Mr R R S's Natal.
H H the Jam Saheb's Euphrates.
Mr Fahad Bin Saif's Viking.

THE GHORPURI PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs A S Oomer and H Kadum's Second String.
Mr A S Oomer's, Festivity.
Mr S A Wahed and Aga Mirza Ahmed's Legislator.
Mr S A Wahed's Grey Leg.
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Lucky Bag.
H H the Maharaja oof Rajpipla's The Knut.
Mr Valjee Moosajee's Adil.
Mr Kasim Khatoons Tasmania.
Mr Holmes Royal Standard.
Mr Mowlud Haji Ali's Britannia.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's Financier.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's Kingsway.
Mr C N Wadia's Kajee Baba,
Mr F A Tarrants' Warrior.
Mr Bennett's Outfit.
Mr Bennett's Nero.
Mr Shaik Salim's Edward.
Mr Maganlal Revshanker's Victor.
Messrs A K Essa and Yussuffbhai Moosa's Chatham.
Messrs A K Essa and Yussuffbhai Moosa's Elysia.
Mr Yussuffbhai Moosa's Taimoor.
Mr A Nanjee's Royal Taj.
Mr A Nanjee's Full House.
Mr Hammond's Dewildon.
Mr Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's Zuheir.
Mr A R Dakul's Equator.
Messrs. D S Mehta and M Hamdan's Shabash.
Mr Haji Ahmed Haji Sulleman's Asperine.
Mr J C Oomrawti's Denmark.
Mr. Mahomood Shirazee's Cingalee.
Messrs A R Dakeel and M Hamdan's Rayis.
Mr Yussuff Haroon's Chester.
Mr Yussuff Haroon's Ignorance.
Mr Rajmahomed Vazir's Milan.
Mr Nasir Rajmahomed's Port Arthur.
Ali Bin Talib's Manchuria.
Mr Ali Bin Talibs' Muckdunia..
Mr Yussuff Sheriff's Abdul Karim.
Mr K A Hilaly's Banker.
Mr F Jones's Boxer.
Mr J Stewart's Shirazi.
Mr George's Bhookhar.
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathradas's Rose Hill.
Hill.
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathradas's Florida.
Mr Dara Cowasjee's Quantity.
Mr E A Higg's Mercantile.
Messrs J A Dayid and Yussuff Sheriff's Brave Boy.
Mr Khalaf Bin Salif's Sepoy..
Mr Heath's Innocence.
Mr Heaths' Nanny.
Mr Heath's Arabian King.
Mr Heath's Vanguard.
Mr Heath's Chief Artist.
Mr Albert's Alpine.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's Viking.
Mr Sayed Dayal's Contest.
Mr Sayed Dayal's Short Cut.
Mr Abdeah Mosia's Best Friend.
Mr Ebrahim Bin Zaid's Investor.
Mr R R S's Pacific.
Mr Yussuffbhai Moosa's Ever Ready.

(N. B—This race will only be divided into two divisions.)

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

H M'S CUSTOMS VS. VICTORIA WAR HOSPITAL.

A cricket match was played on Saturday, on the Oval between H. M.'s Customs and Victoria War Hospital resulting in a win for the former by 81 runs.

The scores:—

H. M.'s CUSTOMS CLUB.

Mistry 0; Moscovitch 0; Wasoodeo 0; Gunpat 31; Bhapoo 4; Bilimoria 1; Wagle 80; Khairaz 0; Khambata 0; Ramrao 6; Kelly (not out) 4; Extras 6, Total 132.

VICTORIA WAR HOSPITAL CLUB.

Pte Bramhani 6; Trofford 4; Pepper 9; Clapp 0; Sgt Mullee 8; Pte Skelly 3; Capt Hartly 2; Capt Cooper 2; Chavee 4; Sgt Douglas (not out) 4; Pte Mitchell 4; Extras 5; Total 51.

CRICKET AT POONA.

THE RADIANT CRICKET CLUB (BOMBAY) VS. POONA YOUNG C. HINDU GYMKHANA

This game was played on Saturday at Poona, when a draw resulted. Scores:

P. Y. C. H. GYMKHANA.

H. G. Tilak 52, G. Panshe 38, Karmarker 12, G. V. Kelker 15, D. K. Joshi 2, H. V. Sohoni 0, T. V. Khadilker 26, D. V. Khadilker 6, A. R. Karve 1, P. H. Barve 13, N. R. Bhide 1, Extras 36, Total (for 9 wkts.) 202.

THE RADIANT C. CLUB.

D. M. Nadkarni 3, K. G. Pardeshi 11, Y. K. Laud 0, K. G. Fatherphekar not cut 59, S. P. Swami 0, S. Pitale 22, Janardhan B., V. S. Diwadker, B. R. Shete, Motiram, and S. V. Shirgaoker did not bat, Extra 0, Total (for 4 wickets) 115.

TEE RADIANT C. CLUB BOMBAY VS. THE DECCAN GYMKHANA POONA.

Played on Sunday at Poona, the game resulted in a draw. Scores:—

THE DECCAN GYMKHANA.

B. R. Sutar 83, V. H. Madhliar 12, T. N. Khare 1, Mirza Yusef Beg 24, S. R. Sardesai 13, M. Hassan 12, D. L. Parajpe 24, P. E. Erasha 8, K. N. Muley 3, S. V. Kelkar 1, G. G. Mabale 2, Extra 10, Total 193.

THE RADIANT C. CLUB.

Janardhan B. 25, V. S. Divadker 1, B. R. Shete 16, K. G. Pardeshi 27, V. D. Pai 22, S. P. Swami, S. Pitale, Fatherphekar K. B., D. M. Nadkarni, Laud Y. K. and Motiram did not bat, Extra 9, Total (for 3 wkts) 100.

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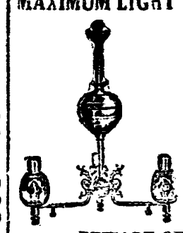

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, August 14, 1917.

LORD RONALDSHAY'S APOLOGIA.

The situation arising out of the prohibition by the Government of Bengal of the projected Town Hall meeting in Calcutta to protest against the Madras internments has been carried one stage further, and the matter is of such vital consequence to the future of public life in this country that it is necessary to follow the developments with some attention. On the requisition of some of the most distinguished citizens of Calcutta, the Sheriff had convened a meeting at the Town Hall, with the object of protesting against the orders of internment that had been passed by the Madras Government against Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia. Thereupon the Additional Secretary to the Government of Bengal, escorted by the Commissioner of Police, arranged for an interview at the Secretariat with some of the requisitors and "communicated to them the following instructions of the Government," viz.,—

"We have been instructed by the Government of Bengal to communicate to you its decision in this matter and to say that they are not prepared to allow a Town Hall meeting to be held for the said purpose of criticising the action taken under law by the authorities of another Government, and hence the Government of Bengal cannot permit a meeting to be held, the sole purpose of which as stated in the requisition is the discussion of the act of the Madras Government in interning Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia, also that if necessary the Government would not hesitate to use its power under the law in such manner as they may think fit."

This order, of course, constituted a most grave violation of British constitutional principle and, on the face of it, sought to create a precedent which could not possibly be accepted by any civilized and self-respecting community. It was an entirely novel doctrine which Lord Ronaldshay had evolved from his inner consciousness, viz., that one Provincial Government could not permit a meeting to be held within its jurisdiction for the purpose of "the discussion of the act" of another Provincial Government. If such a notion, which is entirely at variance with the whole theory of the constitution of the Government of India, were admitted, it is easy to see that it would open up a most blissful era for the heads of local administrations in this country, who could then go about acting and feeling like so many autocratic princelings rather than as accredited Governors charged to carry on the administration of their respective areas on well-defined constitutional lines and within not less well-defined constitutional limits, and generally in accordance with British usage.

Lord Ronaldshay's ill-conceived and unwarranted action created, as might have been expected, a very ferment of indignation in Bengal. Those who talk airily of not disturbing the easy tenor of the truce to domestic controversy what time the war is on, should bear in mind that here was a pretty grave case of gratuitous provocation to a law-abiding public offered by a Provincial Governor whose duty should be to maintain and promote peace and harmony. The Bengal leaders, however, with great forbearance and patience decided to see Lord Ronaldshay with a view to inducing him to withdraw his unjustifiable order, before his Excellency got fully committed to and involved in the consequences of the action taken by his Government. A deputation accordingly, headed by Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, waited on him and represented matters. Lord Ronaldshay had sufficiently realized, it may be presumed, from the trend of public feeling in Bengal between the passing of the original order and the reception of the deputation, that the principle he had laid down was utterly untenable. Following upon the interview with the leaders he was therefore glad to withdraw it. But he has done so with characteristic ill-grace, and amid a flourish of aggravating *obiter dicta*. "The warning," we are now told,

"was issued in the circumstances of the particular case, and it was not and never had been the intention of the Government to issue any general order interfering with the right of public meeting, nor was there any intention of laying down a principle under what circumstances the public were entitled to criticise the action of another government."

We will leave it at that, for the moment, although the inaccuracy of the disclaimer as to facts and the fallacy of its implications are patent.

In the course of his interview with the deputation the Governor of Bengal attempted to "explain the grounds on which the recent action of the Bengal Government had been taken:

He called the attention of the deputation to the language, prejudicial to the public safety, which had been freely used at a meeting held in Calcutta on July 11th. In the opinion of the Government, language of this character, especially, when employed to denounce the action of a neighbouring Government was calculated to inflame feeling against constituted authority, and to excite disorder."

Lord Ronaldshay went on to suggest that it was out of consideration for "young men of impressionable age" that the prohibition was made:

"The Government of Bengal had, hitherto, refrained from issuing orders prohibiting college students from attending political meetings, and when it was represented to them that a meeting on a large scale was to be held to which a large number of college students were likely to be attracted, and that, judging by experience of the meeting already referred to, language of an inflammatory character was likely to be used, they came to the conclusion that there was a grave danger of such a meeting being attended by untoward results."

We do not know with what class of person it is expected that this kind of arguments will carry conviction. They are so specious that we confess to some surprise that they should have formed part of a serious statement on an important occasion. We do not profess to know what the meeting of July 11th was about in Calcutta, or who took part in it. If it is the fact, as is alleged in Lord Ronaldshay's statement, that "language prejudicial to the public safety" was "freely used" at this meeting, then it seems to us that it was the clear duty of the Government of Bengal to have called the speakers to account. The provisions of the law are amply sufficient to cover any such infringement of law. We would go further and say that, if the facts were as alleged, it was tantamount to a dereliction of duty on the part of the Bengal Government to have omitted to take the necessary action against the delinquents The Indian public are getting rather weary of the constant allegations of "inflammatory" language on the part of speakers without any corresponding legal steps being taken to prove and punish it. Why is this not done? Why are insinuations apparently preferred to judicial conviction? The essential unfairness of the prevailing practice hardly needs to be emphasized. It is not fair to the individuals attacked, and it does not redound to the credit of the Government. Apart from that, however, the logic of Lord Ronaldshay's contention that because exceptionable language was used at a meeting in Calcutta on on July 11th, therefore "inflammatory" language was to be expected at the Town Hall meeting appears to us to be comically weak. We can only express amazement that this method of prejudging and prejudicing a responsibly convened meeting should find favour with the responsible Government of a Province. But Lord Ronaldshay would appear to be completely impervious to the absurdities of the position he has taken up. His Excellency concluded his interview with the deputation, we are told, by saying,

"that in the event of an assurance being given by those responsible for convening the meeting that every precaution would be taken to prevent the use of language of violent or inflammatory character, the Government would have no objection to the meeting being called for the purpose of discussing matters of public interest and importance."

With all due deference to Lord Ronaldshay, and with every consideration for the high office to which he has been called, we must point out that his demand of an undertaking from men like Sir Rash Behary Ghose, (who was to have presided at the Town Hall meeting), and Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, against "the use of language of violent or inflammatory character" borders on the impertinent. Both Sir Rash Behary Ghose and Mr. Surendranath Banerjea began their public careers before Lord Ronaldshay was born, and both—judging by the published writings of Lord Ronaldshay,—can teach him the elements of his mother-tongue for the rest of his natural life. It is ironical to a degree, therefore, that they should be warned or instructed in the proper handling of language by his Excellency. The responsibility of his Government, as of other Governments, is very clearly defined. If and when language "prejudicial to the public safety" is used necessary proceedings under the standing statutes by which the country is governed should be instituted against the offenders. But we want neither unsubstantiated allegations nor hypothetical anticipations and intimidations. We trust, and we feel assured, that the Bengal leaders will refuse, on principle, to give any such demeaning guarantee as has been asked for. The decencies of public life as well as the constitutional sanctions by which this country is governed, are against the giving of the undertaking that Lord Ronaldshay desires.

THE STRIKERS AND LORD WILLINGDON

The correspondence regarding the question of revising the scales of pay and wages of the employees of the G. I. P. railway which took place in February and July between the Agent and the Home Board and which we published yesterday supplies a clue to the conditions which have given rise to the present troubles, as a result of which some fifteen thousand men are now on strike. The *non-possumus* attitude which has been taken up recently by the Agent of the Company and the Home Board regarding the grievances of the strikers, the absence of any signs of a termination of the strike and the grave public interests involved, make it essential that silence should no longer be preserved regarding the merits of the dispute, though we have been reluctant hitherto to enter into any discussion on the subject, in the hope that the Company and its employees would come to some arrangement for a settlement or for negotiations with a view to the same. It will be observed from the statement which appears in another column that the Agent has now given formal warning to the men that those who do not return to work by Friday next will be considered as having been dismissed from the date that the strike commenced and will forfeit their Provident Fund money. It will thus be seen that matters have reached a stage of a critical character which might have been avoided, if those authorities in whose power it lites to intervene with a view to an amicable arbitration had not been so reprehensibly indifferent to their obvious duty in this respect. We presume that the Agent of the Company has made his arrangements for supplying the deficiency of labour if the men do not comply with his demand, but one may be permitted to be doubtful as to the result, having regard to the heavy demands for labour at the present juncture and the general condition of the labour market.

We are not impressed by the reasons put forward in the Agent's letter to the Board for declining to accede to the demands of the staff, except as regards the "A" grade for whom a new scale has been introduced. The reasons for the distinction that has been made are to say the least ingenuous and certainly calculated to excite the suspicion that racial preference has been shown. The fact that the salaries and mileage allowances of guards and brakesmen of the G. I. P. Railway were previously on a lower scale than those of the E. I. Railway, while those of other grades compared favourably with the rates paid on other railways, does not necessarily dispose of the contention that general increases are deserved, and the Agent's letter would have been more convincing if he had dealt with the whole case on its own merits as it affects the employees of the employees of the G. I. P. and not solely as a matter of comparsion with other railways A.'s complaint that he is too poorly paid cannot be finally disposed of by the retort that B. is no better off. The other ground on which the representations of the staff, with the exception referred to, have been rejected, is that, while it is true that there has been increase in the cost of living, "this must be recognised as one of the inevitable results of the war, the effects of which are being felt far less in India than in other parts of the Empire." That, to commence with, is a highly questionable pronouncement, but it is eagerly endorsed by the Board at Home, who add the unctuous reflection that the inevitable result "must be shared by all classes alike, except the lowest paid classes for whom grain compensation affords a suitable measure of relief,"—to which, we may add, perhaps it might, if paid on an adequate scale. There is a Pecksniffian flavour about these self-satisfied expressions regarding the inevitable results of the war on the part of the Board of a Company which has recently distributed forty shillings per cent. to its stock-holders in addition to the ordinary guaranteed dividend, and in face of the unexampled prosperity which the war has brought to the working classes in England as a whole. A well-known financial organ remarks that this "smacks of profiteering." Without going so far, we may say that the whole correspondence reveals an attitude of niggardliness and a want of consideration towards the employees of a well-to-do Company which has been emphasised during the present strike.

It appears to us, therefore, without at present going into the details of the men's grievances, that the attitude of the Company towards the whole question of the conditions of employment requires to be revised. As regards the immediate issue a mere promise that the men will be liberally dealt with if they return to work does not go far enough. But the matter needs to be taken out of the hands of those who are dealing with it at present. We believe that the men's representatives have expressed a desire that Lord Willingdon should be asked to act as arbitrator. Whether this is possible we do not know, but, if, the men have confidence, as they naturally have, in his Excellency's sense of justice and capacity to adjudicate, we are unable to see why the suggestion should be vetoed by those who seem to be obsessed with a sense of their own questionable powers of diplomacy.

Notes of the Day.

The Alternative Vote.

Reuter informed us on Saturday that the House of Commons has decided to retain the principle, embodied in the Electoral Reform Bill, of an alternative vote where three cornered contests take place in the single-member constituencies. In view of the fact that the Commons had already rejected the principle of proportional representation as recommended by the Speaker's Conference, the present information is not a little vague. The case for proportional representation is that it gives the voter a real choice in regard to the person for whom he shall vote and it ought to be known rather as fair on real representation, since, as Mr. H. G. Wells pointed out in a recent letter to the English Press, it is the only rational, honest and efficient electoral method." It has been rejected however, partly because of some people being too intolerant to take the trouble of understanding what is a perfectly simple idea and partly because of others who imagine that their interests are bound up with the present imperfect system. The concession of which Reuter has informed us removes the danger of a voter's vote being wasted at least in a single-member constituency.

The Dilemma of Democracy.

It in effect removes a dilemma which Mr. Wells singled out for particular emphasis as "the dilemma of democracy." "Take the commonest, simplest case," he wrote,

the case that is the perplexity of every clear thinking voter under British or American conditions: the case of a constituency in which every elector has one vote and which returns one representative to Parliament. The naive theory on which we go is that all the possible candidates are put up, that each voter votes for the one he likes best and that the best man wins. The bitter experience is that hardly ever are there more than two candidates, and still more rarely is either of these the best man possible. Suppose, for example, the constituency is mainly Conservative. A little group of pernicious politicians, wire-pullers, bu-ybodies, local journalists, and small lawyers, working for various monetary interests, have "captured" the Conservative organisation. For reasons that do not appear they put up an unknown Mr. Goldbug as the official Conservative candidate. He professes a generally Conservative view of things, but few people are sure of him and few people trust him. Against him the weaker (and therefore still more venal) Liberal organisation puts up a Mr. Kentshire (formerly Wurstberg) to represent the broader thought and finer generosities of the English mind. A number of Conservative gentlemen, generally too busy about their honest businesses to attend the party "smokers" and the party cave, realise suddenly that they want Goldbug hardly more than they want Wurstberg. They put up their long-admitted, trusted, and able friend Mr. Sanity as an Independent Conservative. Everyone knows the trouble that follows. Mr. Sanity is "going to split the party vote." The hesitating voter is told, with considerable truth, that a vote given for Mr. Sanity is a vote given for Wurstberg. At any price we do not want Wurstberg. So at the eleventh hour Mr. Sanity is induced to withdraw, and Mr. Goldbug goes into Parliament to misrepresent us. That, in its simplest form, is the dilemma of democracy.

An Anti-Home Rule Meeting.

The Associated Press took the trouble on Sunday to telegraph all over the country a resolution which the United Provinces Government received from a certain Rao Abdul Rahman Khan on behalf of the raises and residents of Saharanpur to the effect that

having regard to the present state of the country, India is not prepared for Home Rule and that the meeting does not approve of the Home Rule propaganda as at present carried on in this country, more especially at a time when the British Government is engaged in a world-wide war, and regards it as wholly unsuitable.

The message, however, has a curious history. It originated not from the Saharanpur or Allahabad correspondent of the Associated Press as might have been supposed, but in a press communiqué from the United Provinces Government! As to the title of Rao (sic) Abdul Rahman to speak in the name of the raises and residents of Saharanpur, it is important to note that only the other day an anti-Home Rule meeting ended in a fiasco. Apart from that, it is a matter of no importance what the Rao and his supporters do. But what we are concerned with is the amusing conduct of the Government of the U. P. in going out of their way to publish this resolution in the form of a press communiqué, when it is well known that hundreds of resolutions in favour of Home Rule have been received by the same Government and have never been thus publicly acknowledged.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore on Repression.

"Government officials in India could never succeed in stifling a just cause by the weapon of internment and repression." This observation embodies a commonplace, not merely of the politics of India, but of all countries. But it gains a new meaning and a new force coming as it does as the considered view of a detached but thoughtful critic of events and men like Sir Rabindanath Tagore. The same remarks apply to Sir Rabindranath's other statement that there is no truth in the argument adduced on behalf of Government that the people of this country must go through all the stages of political education in order to be a self-governing nation. With his characteristic insight he has laid his finger on the real motive of the bureaucracy in resisting the transference of control to the people and on the essential danger of that resistance. "The procedure for preserving prestige" he acutely observed, "at the cost of sense of justice inherent in the British people would be fatal to British administration in India."

Housing After the War.

Among the many urgent social problems on which the conditions created by the war have thrown a new light is the deficiency of housing accommodation for the working classes. The Committee on labour problems after the war points out,—a Reuter's message stated yesterday,—that a million houses costing two hundred and fifty millions, must be built. Nor is that all. The local Government also admits that at present there is a shortage of at least half-a-million houses. As an outstanding instance is cited the immediate need of housing for a hundred thousand workers at Glasgow, Rosyth and Dundee. All this again is not a mere pious recognition of the urgency of the need for it is certain that in the near future the Government will have approved the schemes for building at least half-a-million houses within the first year or two after the war. In fact, Government have already promised considerable financial assistance and will also ensure that rentals shall nos exceed the pre-war basis. In view of all this, considerable interest attaches to the meeting of the Departmental Committee appointed by the Government to consider the provision, on an extensive scale, of houses for the working classes, which was to meet yesterday, for, on its deliberations will depend how far the men now fighting in the trenches or working in the munition factories will find, after the war, a better environment in a re-created and, as we all hope, a better world.

Racial Distinction in Education.

The Natal Provincial Council recently passed, by a majority of 13 to 7, a resolution requesting the Administration to issue an Ordinance making prevision for the free and compulsory education of all European children in that province. It is instructive to note that the usual plea of want of funds was raised in the Council but it was rejected by a majority. It is, however, not surprising, though extremely regrettable, that in this as in every other matter, racial prejudice against "Natives" and "Indians" supervened. For the suggestion that provision should be made for extending the application of the Ordinance to "Natives" and "Indians" was rejected by the Council. Apparently, there are still many persons in the British Empire who have learnt nothing from the war and the cause for which the Empire is waging it.

Ceylon's Demand for a University.

Many of our readers will learn with surprise that Ceylon, which is one of the most important of the Crown Colonies, is still without a University of its own. This is so, not because the Ceylonese have not felt the want of a University, but because the Government of Ceylon who have often promised to start one, have not yet thought fit to redeem their promise. The people of Ceylon, however, are now determined to have a University and in a public speech Sir Ponnambalam Arunachlaam forcibly reminded the Government the other day of the necessity for carrying out their repeated undertakings. And the attitude of public opinion is also fairly well expressed by the "Ceylonese" which says.

Do we want a University? If we do, then the best thing is to ask for it publicly and insistently. Hole and corner methods of securing reforms have proved a miserable failure and the only alternative is for the leaders of the people collectively and unitedly to approach the Government with a respectful but none the less emphatic demand for the immediate establishment of a University. Ceylon has lost much valuable time in waiting for a University. The time has now come to get it—and get it without delay.

VIGOROUS ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE ON WEST FRONT.

PRODIGIOUS ENEMY CASUALTIES.

AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

FIGHTING BETWEEN FREZENBURG AND INVERNESS.

PRODIGIOUS ENEMY CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Aug. 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says:—A bitter hand-to-hand fighting with give and take results followed our attack yesterday morning against the positions along the high ground between Frezenburg and Inverness Copse. The Germans have been giving vigorous effect to their policy of swift attacks, thus demonstrating the great tactical value they attribute to terrain thereabouts. They have been mainly fighting in the open, directly under all descriptions of fire, so their losses must have been prodigious.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, West Surreys, and Bedfordshires have particularly distinguished themselves in the past two days.

THE LAST YPRES ATTACK.

454 PRISONERS AND SIX GUNS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 13.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night says:—The prisoners taken in the Ypres attack on Friday and in the subsequent operations now total 454. Six guns were also captured. The Portuguese repulsed a raid south of Armentieres.

We brought down three aeroplanes and drove down four. Five of ours have not returned.

FIGHTING FOR A MINECRATER ON BRITISH FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ROUND YPRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

This afternoon's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says:—The weather has been wet and stormy. Fighting occurred for the possession of a minecrater east of Givenchy-lez-la-Bassee. We established ourselves on the lip of the crater and drove off a counter-attack.

The enemy artillery has been active east and north of Ypres.

BRITISH COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., Aug. 14.

A British communiqué says, there is nothing special to report.

AWARDS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICES.

BRILLIANT RAID BY A CANADIAN FLYING OFFICER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 7-40 a.m., Aug. 13.

The "London Gazette" announces that the C.M.G. has been bestowed on General Locker-Lampson M.P., in recognition of his services in command of a naval armoured car squadron, which he raised at the beginning of the war and has commanded throughout its operations in Belgium, Persia, Armenia, Dobrudja, and Roumania with great zeal and gallantry personally participating in most of the fighting.

The Distinguished Service Order has been awarded to Lieutenants William King and Oswald Szulezewski, Naval Volunteer Reserve, for gallant and devoted services with the inland water transport in Mesopotamia. They have navigated their ships at high speed night and day in all weathers with marked zeal and determination often under fire.

The Distinguished Service Crosses have been awarded to Engineer Lieut-Commander George Hindman, Lieutenants Henry Hughes-Hallet, Albane Poyntz, Cecil Hallett, Harold Boulthee Charles Nicoll, Isaac Duncan, Thomas Farrell, Joseph Metcalf and Sub-Lieut. Arcel Llewellyn, all Indian Marine, in recognition of their zeal and devotion to duty and gallantry in serving the river steamers for long periods in Mesopotamia.

A STORY OF WONDERFUL DARING.

The "Gazette" records a story of wonderful daring and skill in connection with the award of the Victoria Cross to Captain William Avery Bishop, Canadian Cavalry and Flying Corps, who already possesses the Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross, Captain Bishop, who had been sent out to work independently, first flew to an enemy aerodrome and finding no machine about, he flew to another twelve miles in the rear of the enemy lines. Seven enemy machines some with engines running were on the ground. He attacked these and a mechanic who was trying to start one was seen to fall. One machine got off the ground but at a height of sixty feet Captain Bishop fired fifteen rounds into it at very close range and it crashed to the ground. A second machine got off the ground. He fired fifty rounds at 150 yards' range into it and it fell into a tree. Two more rose from the aerodrome and engaged one at a height of a thousand feet. He emptied a drum of ammunition into it and it crashed to the ground. After emptying another drum into a fourth machine Captain Bishop flew back. Despite the fact that four hostile scouts were above him for a mile on the return journey they did not attack and he reached his station with his machine very badly damaged by a shot.

MORE FRENCH PROGRESS.

ARTILLERY FIGHTING NORTH OF BIXSCHOOTE.

ATTACKS SOUTH OF AILLES REPULSED WITH LOSS.

TWO ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—There have been artillery engagements north of Bixschoote but no infantry fighting. We completely recovered the elements of trenches captured by the Germans east of Fayet on August 9th. Two enemy attacks, one of which was very violent on a trench, we won yesterday south of Ailles, were repulsed with serious enemy loss. We held all the positions and again made progress in night time.

Two enemy machines have been brought down. As reprisal for the enemy bombardment of Nancy and the region north of Paris, two French aeroplanes bombed Frankfurt-am-Main. Both returned unharmed.

VIOLENT FIGHTING IN BELGIUM.

SUCCESSFUL AIR-RAIDS ON ENEMY FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 13.

Last night's French communiqué said:—In Belgium the artillery duel was somewhat violent and it was also in the sector of Hurtebise and on both banks of the Meuse. The Germans directed a dispersed artillery fire over the whole of Rheims. Two civilians were killed and one wounded. Aeroplanes bombarded on the Belgian front on Friday night and yesterday the enemy barracks north of the forest of Houtaulst and the railway stations at Cortemarck and Pichtewelde. Five violent explosions were observed at Pichtewelde. The aviation ground at Colmar was shelled.

BRILLIANT FEAT BY ALLIED AIRCRAFT.

BOMBING RAIDS AND DAMAGES IN JULY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Aug. 13.

In July our airmen caused 122 enemy aeroplanes to crash to earth, and drove down 120 out of control. The artillery assisted by the airmen destroyed over three hundred gunpits, and caused nearly a thousand explosions on the enemy front, many by the touching off of ammunition dumps.

MR. GERARD AND THE KAISER.

INTERVIEW DESCRIBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 7-55 p.m., Aug. 13.

Mr. Gerard, in a further instalment of his book which is being published in the "Daily Telegraph," describes an interview in October, 1915 with the Kaiser, who had previously refused to receive him. He says the Kaiser remarked that he would not have permitted the torpedoing of the Lusitania if he had known of it, because no gentleman would kill so many women and children. The Kaiser, who was careworn and nervous, showed great bitterness against America and repeatedly said, "America had better look out after the war," and "I will stand no nonsense from America after the war."

PORTUGUESE CHAMBER.

PASS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LISBON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 7-55 p.m., Aug. 13.

The Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government regarding the motives determining its participation in the war.

AIR-RAID ON ENGLAND.

SOUTH END, MARGATE AND ROCHFORD.

CASUALTIES AND DAMAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

The Press Bureau says that a squadron of twenty enemy aeroplanes was reported off Felixstowe at a quarter past five this afternoon. They skirted the coast in the direction of Clacton where they divided, a part turning towards Margate.

The remainder crossed the coast and dropped bombs in the neighbourhood of South End. Bombs were also dropped at Margate.

Reports regarding damage and casualties have not yet been received. Our aircraft pursued the enemy to the sea.

CASUALTIES IN THE RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 13.

The Press Bureau says:—The raiders caused considerable damage at South End where they dropped forty bombs. The casualties at present reported are eight men, nine women and six children killed and about fifty people injured.

Two men were injured at Rochford. An uninhabited house at Margate was demolished. There were no casualties.

SCENE AT SOUTHEND.

DETAILS OF DAMAGES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Aug. 13.

Splendid weather prevailed at South End, which was unusually full of visitors, when the evening sky suddenly seemed full of aeroplanes coming from all directions. Six hovered over the town dropping bombs, for the most part in the poorer quarters.

Of the twenty-seven houses damaged, seventeen were on one street. Most of the casualties were caused by one bomb, which fell among a crowd of visitors proceeding to the railway station.

The explosions of the aerial torpedoes were terrific, and most of the windows in High Street were smashed by the concussion, but not a single fire broke out. One bomb killed a girl in the street, tearing off her clothes and reducing her body to pulp.

The British aeroplanes speedily chased the raiders to the sea.

HOSTILE AEROPLANE AND SEAPLANE DESTROYED.

BRITISH PILOT'S SPLENDID ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., Aug. 14.

The Admiralty states that a hostile aeroplane of the Gotha type was destroyed during its return to the Belgian coast and that a hostile seaplane was destroyed off Flanders coast. A large number of naval machines engaged raiders over the sea without decision.

The pilot who destroyed the Gotha aeroplane first pursued the enemy at an altitude of twelve thousand feet from North Foreland to fifteen miles off Zeebrugge, where the enemy was lost. Returning to the Thames mouth he observed anti-aircraft fire at the southend and flew there. On climbing he observed eight Gothas followed by four British, steering north-east. He climbed up to 18,000 feet and attacked without result thirty miles out to sea. Simultaneously he observed a hostile machine four thousand feet below the enemy formation. He attacked it and drove it down to water, the hostile machine turning over. One occupant hung to the tail to whom he threw a lifebelt.

MARSHAL HAIG'S MESSAGE TO OVERSEA DOMINIONS.

THEIR DETERMINATION TO CARRY THE WAR TO VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

Mr. Walter Long announces that replies to the message of Field-Marshal Haig sent by Mr. Long to all the oversea dominions on August 4th have been received from the Governors of Australia, Newfoundland, Fiji, the High Commissioner for South Africa, the East African Protectorate, Barbadoes, British Honduras, Dominica, Windward Islands, the Straits Settlements, Gibraltar, Falklands, Ceylon and Gold Coast, all expressing determination to do the utmost to carry on the war to victory.

ROUMANIAN RETREAT IN OKNA.

A RUSSIAN COUNTER-ATTACK.

1,200 PRISONERS TAKEN.

ENEMY POSITION NORTH OF THE BUZEO CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says.—Following stubborn attacks, the Roumanians retired to Okna along the Enilemosgorels road and westward of Gorozesce. A superior enemy attacked the Foccani-Merechesci railway. We counter-attacked and took 1,200 prisoners. Later we retired to Merechesci-Furceni. We captured an enemy position north of the Buzeo river.

DIMINISHING ENEMY ACTIVITIES ON ROUMANIAN FRONT.

DESPERATE RESISTANCE OF ALLIED TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Aug. 12.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

A telegram from Odessa says that the enemy's action on the Roumanian front is rapidly diminishing in intensity owing to his very heavy losses and the desperate resistance of the Allied troops who only fall back unwillingly in obedience to strategic necessity.

The Russian High Command records the cases in which orders to retire had to be repeated before the troops obeyed.

IMMINENT EVACUATION OF ODESSA.

OFFICIAL DENIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Aug. 12.
Recd. 5 p.m. Aug. 13.

A telegram from Odessa states that it is officially denied, that the evacuation of Odessa is imminent.

MACKENSEN'S OFFENSIVE AGAINST ROUMANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., Aug. 14.

Communiques do not confirm the report that Mackensen's offensive against Roumania is slackening. The battle north of Focsani has now lasted six days, during which the Roumanians, in spite of very stout resistance against superior forces, have been driven back five miles. By their retirement to Merechesci the Roumanians have presumably lost control of the loop line mentioned on 10th instant. Mackensen is now sixteen miles from Adjudul, on the retention of which the safety of Shtcherbatcheff's army in the Trotus valley largely depends. If Adjudul is lost the railway up to the Trotus valley would be useless and Shtcherbatcheff would be compelled to fall back.

UKRAINE REGIMENT FIRE AT CURASSIERS.

14 KILLED AND 50 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Aug. 12.
Recd. 5 p.m. Aug. 13.

Despatches from Kieff report that the Ukraine regiment entrained for the front fired on the Curassiers guarding the station. A fight ensued and the Ukraine regiment surrendered.

Fourteen were killed and fifty wounded.

ROUMANIAN GOVERNMENT AND ROYAL FAMILY.

ESTABLISHMENT AT ROSTOFF-ON-DON UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Aug. 12.
Recd. 5 p.m. Aug. 13.

The question is under consideration of establishing the Roumanian Government and the royal family at Rostoff-on-Don.

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS DECIDE TO PARTICIPATE.

DECLARATION AGAINST COMPROMISE PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Aug. 12.
Recd. 5 p.m. Aug. 13.

The Socialist party has decided to participate in the Stockholm conference. It declares that it is not seeking a compromise peace, which would leave the fate of the nations in suspense and at the mercy of fresh wars, but a peace ensuring respect for the rights of nations and treaties, and the submission of all possible conflicts in future to international justice.

The Socialists also declare that they are going to Stockholm in order to ask all the Socialists whether, they condemn the Governments responsible for the war and will act against them in order to shorten the war.

They will also demand that the Socialists shall compel the Governments which still refuse to agree thereto to state their war aims, and they will also enquire whether the Socialists who persist in supporting the culpable governments shall remain members of the international.

AUSTRALIA AND STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

MR. HUGHES' PROTEST AGAINST BRITISH REPRESENTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 13.

The Australian Premier Mr. Hughes, has telegraphed to the Colonel Office expressing a strong opinion that the British representation at the Stockholm. Conference is most undesirable and calculated to hamper the Allies in the prosecution of the war and deciding the terms of peace. It is impossible to reconcile representation at Stockholm with the British war aims as stated by Mr. Lloyd Groege. I regard the Conference at which peace cranks of all countries including British and Germany's secret agents, masquerading as pacifists and friends of labour will be gathered together as a cunning trap set to catch the loyal British labour representatives and through them the organised labour now supporting the war.

RUSSIA'S OFFICIAL ATTITUDE.

SOCIALIST CONFERENCE ONLY A PARTY QUESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Aug. 13.
Recd. 5 p.m. Aug. 13.

A semi-official statement refers to Mr. Henderson's speech at the Labour Conference with regard to the attitude of the Russian Government to the Stockholm Conference, and says it certainly seems that the Russian Government has always been of the opinion and still shares that opinion that the projected Socialist Conference is not directly related to the policy of the State, and being solely a party question, all parties of all countries may go to the Conference and formulate their points of view.

BRITISH LABOUR CONFERENCE.

PRESS DISAPPOINTED AT DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Aug. 11.
Recd. 7-55 p.m., Aug. 13.

The Press is disappointed at the decision of the British Labour Conference. It points out that if one ally grants passports, others will be obliged to do likewise.

SPANISH OFFICERS IN PORTUGUESE HOSPITAL SHIPS.

ELEVEN LEAVE FOR FRENCH PORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MADRID, Aug. 12.
Recd. 5 p.m. Aug. 13.

Eleven Spanish officers posted to hospital ships in accordance with the agreement with Germany have gone to French ports.

PROHIBITION TO MAKE SPEECHES.

ORDER ON MR. S. M. PARANJPE.

WHAT IS PUBLIC SPEECH?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, Aug. 13.

Mr. Shivram Mahadeo Paranjpe was summoned by the City Police Inspector this afternoon to his office and was served with the following order:—

To Shivram Mahadeo Paranjpe, Brahman, residing at Poona,—"Whereas in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council there are reasonable grounds for believing that you Shivram Mahadeo Paranjpe, have acted and are about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety, now therefore the Governor-in-Council in the exercise of the powers conferred by rule 3 of the Defence of India Act (consolidation) Rules of 1915 published in the notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department No. 86 dated the 9th December 1915, is pleased to direct you pending further orders to abstain from making any public speech without the previous permission in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which you propose to make such speech. This prohibition extends to any public lecture or address, and in this order the expression public speech, lecture or address includes a speech, lecture or address delivered to the public or any class or portion of the public notwithstanding that it may be delivered in a private place and notwithstanding that admission thereto may be restricted by ticket or otherwise."

The order has been signed by the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department and is dated Bombay Castle, 4th of August.

DECK PASSENGERS' COMMITTEE.

THIRD SITTING AT BURMA SECRETARIAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Aug. 13.

At the third sitting at Burma Secretariat, to-day, of the Deck Passengers' Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. J. P. Hardiman, five witnesses were examined who gave corroborative evidence in regard to the alleged grievances by deck passengers travelling by the B.I.S.N. Co's. steamers to India.

The allegations in the main by P. N. Malachi on behalf of the Indian Christian Association were, illicit sales of tickets at enhanced rates, unnecessary hardship imposed on deck passengers, waiting for embarkation, free use of sticks and canes by durwans at the wharf for maintenance of order, absence of accommodation for women passengers on board, insanitary condition on board by allowing passengers to travel particularly on the same deck as animals, poultry etc., scarcity of water, thefts on board while out at sea, absence of middle class accommodation, and harsh treatment from the B.I.S.N. Co's. ship's officers.

No reports however were made to the Company. The enquiry adjourned *sine die*.

REORGANISING RUSSIAN ARMY.

DANGEROUS MEETINGS TO BE PROHIBITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Aug. 12.
Recd. 5 p.m. Aug. 13.

The Government has authorised the Ministers of the Interior and War to prohibit a meeting of congresses endangering the conduct of the war or the security of the State.

The Minister of War in an interview said, the first task was to restore iron discipline in the army. Commissioners would be appointed by the Government for this purpose, but the High Command would retain exclusive power in the field operations.

The Government intended to appoint young officers to posts of the High Command.

M. KORNILOFF'S CONFIDENCE IN HIS TROOPS.

M. FOCH'S TRIBUTE TO HIS ENERGY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Aug. 12.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

M. Korniloff has telegraphed to M. Foch:—I am convinced that after the restoration of firm discipline our troops will very shortly bring full support to the Allies.

M. Foch has replied paying a tribute to M. Korniloff's ardour and unconquerable energy and anticipating powerful Russian offensives as a prelude to decisive victories.

AMERICAN TROOPS TO RUSSIAN FRONT.

MEMBERS OF AMERICAN MISSION OPPOSE IDEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Aug. 11.
Recd. 7-55 p.m., Aug. 13.

All members of the American mission which has returned from Petrograd, except socialist, oppose sending American troops to the Russian front, believing that Russia most needs organisation, not troops.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ASSESSOR TO TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. W. A. CHAMBERS.

GRAIN COMPENSATION TO MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.

At a meeting held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. J. A. D. McBain, the Bombay Municipal Corporation re-appointed Mr. W. A. Chambers as Assessor to the Tribunal of Appeal constituted under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, for a further period of one year, accepted with regret the resignation of Mr. S. T. Thakur as Municipal auditor, recorded a letter from Mr. S. L. Lopez complaining of certain nuisances in the city; resolved to inform Mrs. G. A. Barr, late nurse, Maratha Plague Hospital, that her request for the grant of a gratuity could not be complied with; sanctioned grain compensation allowance to low-paid municipal employees; and referred to the Roads Committee a letter from Government with regard to the construction of a road along the Kennedy Sea Face from Marine Lines to Chowpatti.

On the motion of Mr. Jehangir Petit, the Corporation recorded a letter from Mr. H. M. Dadina thanking the Corporation on behalf of himself and the family of the late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji for the Corporation resolution on the death of the late Mr. Dadabhai.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSESSOR TO TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.

The Hon. Sir Dinsha Wacha moved "That Mr. W. A. Chambers, Architect and Surveyor, be re-appointed Assessor to the Tribunal of Appeal, constituted under Section 48(3) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, for a further period of one year from the date of expiry of his present appointment."

Mr. R. B. Mantri seconded the motion, which was carried.

On the motion of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the Corporation recorded a letter from the Municipal Secretary intimating that the next appointment of Municipal Auditors would take place in March 1918, and accepted with regret the resignation of Mr. Shivram Trimbak Thakur who in a letter intimated that owing to advanced age he did not desire to continue to serve as a Municipal auditor after the expiration of the present term of his appointment (31st March 1918). The Corporation appointed a committee to invite applications for the post and to recommend suitable candidate or candidates, in consultation with the Commissioner.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. S. L. Lopez, stating that the way in which pavements were encroached upon and became eventually lost Municipal property (for instance, the pavement opposite the Tata's Alexandra Terraces at Byculla) or the way in which pavements were being made use of (for instance, the Lamington Road and Sandhurst Road pavements) or the way in which an ordinary shopkeeper turned sweet-walks into loathsome sights (for instance, Lady Hardinge Road opposite the Reformatory pavement), established the necessity for an officer to look after the pavements and walks; adding that the grass grown on the Queen's Road side-walks during the 1916 monsoon was not removed until the monsoon of 1917) requesting that early attention might be paid to this matter and that if the Corporation were not satisfied that there existed an urgent necessity for an efficient officer to be in charge of roads and pavements, he might be given a chance of taking them round the City one of these rainy days and showing them the state of the City's pavements and roads.

On the motion of Mr. Meyer Nissim, the letter was recorded.

MRS. BARR'S APPLICATION FOR GRATUITY.

The Corporation considered a letter to the President, dated Bangalore, 30the July 1917, from Mrs. G. A. Barr, late nurse, Maratha Plague Hospital, forwarding copies of her applications to the Commissioner and the Executive Health Officer for the grant of a gratuity to her and of the Health Officer's reply thereto, and stating that although the attitude of both the officers was sympathetic they had rejected her application on the ground that there was no rule under which it could be entertained; that in her opinion this objection was not insuperable; that her case would come under Article 923(a)* of the Civil Service Regulations which provided for cases in which indulgences of pension or gratuity not provided for by the rules might be proposed and that if the Municipal service was analogous to Government service her application might be dealt with under the provisions of that article. She also invited the attention to the special circumstances of her case, viz., (1) that she took up duties as Plague Nurse when plague first broke out in Bombay and when owing to the scarce then prevalent few would undertake such work, (2) that she risked her own and her children's lives by holding to her post not only when the epidemic was at its worst but also during the plague riots when doctors and nurses were in danger of their lives and (3) that except for a break of 10 months when she underwent a training to increase her usefulness, she had been working uninterruptedly for a long period of 20 years when in ordinary circumstances she would have been entitled to a pension. She stated further that she was willing to contribute towards the pension fund but that she was debarred owing to age, that this disability, however, in no way interfered with her efficiency as might be seen from the testimonials forwarded, which bore eloquent testimony of the good work done by her. She requested that her claim to a gratuity might not be rejected on purely technical grounds but that for the reasons set forth above, the Corporation would be pleased to deal with her case under Article 923 of the Civil Service Regulations and sanction the payment of a gratuity or compassionate allowance to her. She added that if her application could not be disposed of satisfactorily by the Corporation, the matter might be referred to Government.

Mr. Meyer Nissim moved, as recommended by the Standing Committee, that Mrs. Barr be informed that the Corporation regretted that they could not comply with her request.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said he did not see any reason why the request made in the letter should not be granted Mrs. Barr had served the Municipality at the worst times of the plague and they should consider the case very carefully. In the past they had followed the Civil Service Regulations and as the Commissioner had also said it was a very deserving case, he (the speaker) thought Mrs. Barr's application should be granted.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji thought some way should be found by which they could appreciate Mrs. Barr's services.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar thought the Corporation had sufficient powers to deal with the case.

Mr. P. W. Monie, the Commissioner, said Mrs. Barr was over thirty-five years of age when she entered Municipal service and was therefore debarred from contributing towards the pension fund, but she could have applied to the Standing Committee to be allowed to do so and as they knew the Committee had rarely refused such applications. She however never applied to the Committee, and under the circumstances he thought that the only way in which they could move in the matter was that she should apply to the Committee to allow her to contribute to the pension fund.

The proposition was carried.

GRAIN ALLOWANCE TO MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.

Mr. Meyer Nissim moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee, the report, dated the 24th July, 1917, of the Sub-Committee, regarding payment of grain compensation allowance to low-paid employees of the Municipality be approved and adopted, and that sanction be given to the payment of grain compensation allowance for a period of 12 months from 1st March 1917 at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per mensem to Municipal employees whose pay is Rs. 16 and under, and at the rate of Rs. 3 per mensem to those whose pay exceeds Rs. 16 but does not exceed Rs. 30 per mensem and who do not receive any local allowance, subject to the understanding that if there is a reduction in the price of staple food grain within a period of 12 months the payment of the allowance will be discontinued from the date Government discontinue it in respect of their employees, and that an additional Budget grant of Rs. 2,14,038 be made, under section 131 of the Municipal Act, from Surplus Cash Balance, to meet the payment of the allowance to the staff paid from revenue.

Mr. Nissim hoped the Corporation would cheerfully sanction the payment of this grain compensation allowance to their low-paid employees. As to the dissenting minute of Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, he (the speaker) might say that it was true that the salary of several of their men was increased about three or four years ago, but he hoped that would not be considered a valid reason for withholding the allowance that was now proposed. It had been contended that the pay of Government servants had not been similarly revised and that therefore payment of the allowance to Municipal men would mean double the increase allowed to Government employees. He might, however, point out that since the year 1911 all the low-paid employees of Government got rent allowance of Rs 1-8-0 per month, while the Municipal employees did not get any such allowance, and besides it was not all the low-paid employees of the Municipality who had got increases. Many of these had not had any increase. But the question whether increases in salary were recently allowed or not should not be the sole criterion of such grants. The pay of several Municipal men had been raised some years ago because it was then considered that they were not then getting a living wage. The grain compensation allowance now proposed was only a temporary measure in view of the rise in the prices of food.

SIR D. E. WACHA'S AMENDMENT.

The Hon. Sir Dinsha Wacha said he did not see why, if Government was illiberal in this matter, the Corporation should follow them in that respect. Rs. 16 per month was not a living wage in these days and he did not understand why those who were in the greatest need should be given the least. It was the poorer people who were in greater need of money, and they should give a larger percentage of allowance to those earning lower wages than to those earning higher. The Government was very illiberal in the matter of grain compensation allowance to its employees. He moved as an amendment that grain compensation at the rate of Rs. 3 per month be given to all the low-paid employees of the Municipality whose pay did not exceed Rs. 30 per month.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded the amendment.

The Municipal Commissioner said this would involve a very large sum of money.

Mr. J. B. Petit said he would hesitate to vote for the large sum of money involved in Sir Dinshaw's amendment. They must consider the question from a practical standpoint. An increase of Rs. 1-8-0 to the salary of a man drawing Rs. 16 was a great deal and he would vote for the all-round increase of 10 per cent recommended by the Standing Committee.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir agreed with what Sir Dinsha Wcha had said and was of opinion that it would be doing the men drawing Rs. 16 an injustice if they were given a lesser allowance than those drawing Rs. 30. The latter did not eat more than the former but the difference was about the house rent. He, however, could not vote for Sir Dinsha's amendment straight away and he thought the matter should be sent back to the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna said Mr. Nissim had put the position very clearly before the Corporation. They had got to distinguish between menials and the other low-paid employees who belong to the lower middle class. The latter did not eat more than the former but they took a better quality of food. Besides the menials did not pay so much rent as the other men for they engaged one room for six or seven persons.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha said those men would engage separate rooms if they had more money.

The Hon. Mr. Sethna said the 636 employees whose salaries ranged between Rs. 30 and 45 should also be given grain compensation allowance and he hoped the Commissioner and the Standing Committee would bring forward proposals to that effect.

ORIGINAL PROPOSITION CARRIED.

Sir Dinsha's amendment was put to the vote and lost, and the original proposition was carried.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Under-Secretary to Government, P. W. D., with regard to construction of a road along the Kennedy Sea Face from Marine Lines to Chowpatti.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved that the letter be referred to the Roads Committee.

Giving a history of the question. Sir Ibrahim said the original scheme recommended by an influential committee appointed by Government, was an improvement scheme, under which it was suggested that the B. B. and C. I. Railway should build an overbridge on the railway and Queen's Road south of Marine Lines station and thus join Queen's Road with Girgaum, Kalbadevi, Cruickshank and Esplanade roads, and that the Improvement Trust should construct the eastern approach. The Corporation were at the same time asked if they would undertake to construct the western approach. The Corporation replied that the obligation lay on Government to construct the road as the Kennedy Sea Face area was vested in them but that if Government wanted the Corporation to undertake the work, the latter would be prepared to do so if the Kennedy Sea Face area was handed over to them. Negotiations then ended and nothing came out of it. This had happened ten years ago. He had mentioned these things so that the Committee in drawing up the representation to Government might present the whole history of the case.

Mr. J. A. Wadia, seconding the proposition, said that if the Government and the Corporation had been alive to their duty, they would have had by this time a drive and a walk all along the Sea Face. That opportunity had been lost. Referring to the estimated cost of constructing the wall and the road along Kennedy Sea Face Mr. Wadia said it was too much to spend nearly a quarter of a crore of rupees on a wall and road only three and a quarters of a mile long. They got precious little for that large amount.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar said the Corporation had no right to spend a pie on this road, unless Government handed over the whole area to them.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MATHERAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The following is the notice sent to any medical man visiting Matheran if he happens to send a prescription to the Municipal dispensary:—

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of the Municipal District of Matheran Hill Station that the Municipality desire to levy a tax on Professions.

Any inhabitant of the said Municipal District objecting to the proposed levy of the tax may within one month from the date of this notice send in his objections in writing to the Municipality after which date the draft addition shall be taken into consideration.

That a tax as under be levied on professional gentlemen such as medical practitioners, engineers and architects, contractors of buildings:—

(I) Medical Practitioners:—Rs. 20 for the cold season, and Rs. 40 for hot season.

(II) Engineers Architects and Contractors of buildings:—Rs. 40 each season to be reckoned from 1st October to the end of February and the second from March to the end of June.

EXEMPTIONS.

(I) Officers in Government or Municipal employ on duty in Matheran.

(2) Experts called in consultation by the abovenamed officers.

(Sd.) M. P. KHAREGAT,
LT.-Col. I.M.S.,

President Matheran Hill Station Municipality.
Matheran, 26th May, 1917.

Now it is well known that there are no settled private medical practitioners in Matheran. Generally doctors, who go there for a change or with their patients, see a few private cases, the majority of them being either friends or acquaintances. Such work is chiefly free. One does not know if this tax is to be applied to this kind of work. If it does, then every medical man who happens to visit Matheran either with his friends or patients is liable to be taxed, if he sends a prescription under his signature to the Municipal Dispensary. To say the least, it is a most obnoxious and invidious tax. One would like to know if any similar piece of legislation has been ever tried before either here or in any part of the British Isles or the Dominions. The exemptions speak for themselves, and needless to comment. The Government has been requested to supply further information on this novel taxation and "inquiries are being made."—Yours, etc.,

INQUIRY.

LORD ISLINGTON ON INDIAN REFORMS.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

In noticing Lord Islington's proposal on Indian Reforms the "Englishman" says:—"It is not to be supposed that he was speaking with entire irresponsibility. People who have been shouting madly for the moon will not welcome these proposals. They will be condemned as wholly insufficient, and the agitators will continue to put forward impossible demands based on false and exaggerated notions of preparedness and the capacity of India for Self-Government. Yet Lord Islington's proposals are in themselves of far-reaching importance, and the Government could not go beyond the stage of advancement indicated. Lord Islington's suggestions form proposals which are at least deserving of sympathetic and careful examination, in so far as they offer a practical means of advancement, without courting the disasters of a revolution in which the extremists would, if they could, involve the country.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says that Lord Islington's proposals will cause no enthusiasm in India. It is practically the scheme of the Indian bureaucracy. He wants an India resembling the commonwealth of Australia, but what Indians want is that their country should not merely resemble, but be in fact a living self-governing Dominion. Lord Islington says that India cannot get responsible government within the Empire in a day, nor by Acts of Parliament. Quite so. But is fifteen years too short for such a purpose when the Filipinos have attained to their Self-Government in less than that time? How retrograde is Lord Islington's proposals will be clear from the system of election he recommends for the Provincial Council. He says that the method of election should continue to be based on community franchise. Save us from such reforms. We hope Mr. Montagu will give something better.

AMERICA'S RESOURCES.

SAFEGUARDING THE FOOD SUPPLIES.

The President and his supporters in Congress, wrote the Washington correspondent of the "Morning Post" in mail week, are greatly encouraged by the way in which the country has reacted to the demand for the passage of the Food Control Bill, and those members of Congress who are opposing the President for political or other reasons are beginning to realise that they are playing a dangerous game, as the people are not in a mood to have their food made the football of politics. The President's courage in joining issue with Congress, in placing the facts before the country and virtually appealing from Congress to the people, and in directing Mr. Hoover to do unofficially what, in the absence of legislation, he cannot do with legal authority, have all had their effect; and in Administration circles the belief is freely expressed that the Bill will pass. Its passage in the House is unquestioned; it is in the stubborn Senate that the contest will come; and although there is undoubtedly a majority for the Bill in that body, the Senate, with its cumbersome rules, can waste much time, and time is valuable. The machinery of food administration ought to be in operation before July 1, when harvesting begins, so that the crops can be controlled in the field. Otherwise wheat and other cereals will pass from the hands of the farmers into those of speculators and middlemen, and it will be more difficult to exercise efficient control.

Meanwhile the President continues to use those powers which he already possesses and will go further than any President has ever thought of going, because he regards the emergency as so grave that drastic action is necessary; and if Congress will not give him authority he will assume it and trust to events and history to justify him. While Congress wastes time in idle talk the President is having regulations drafted to make the embargo effective. He will enforce it in a manner that will amaze Congress and make that body look ridiculous, engaged as it is in senseless discussion of executive powers and denouncing the President for aiming at dictatorship, while Dr. Wilson calmly shows his utter contempt for academic discussion and proves the necessity at times of a so-called dictatorship.

DRIVING HOME THE FACTS.

Still further to carry out his policy of Governmental control of the coal mines, transportation systems, and basic manufacturing industries of the country, the President is encouraging free discussion by the Press, and through the Federal Trade Commission there has been made public a long report on the subject which, as I have already telegraphed, was discussed by the Cabinet at its last meeting. To Americans, brought up in the belief that it is not the proper function of Government to interfere in business or to regulate competition or prices, a proposal virtually to conduct all business through the agency of the Government is so revolutionary that it naturally arouses violent opposition, but what the great mass of the American people do not yet appreciate is that they are at war, the seriousness of the war in which they are engaged, or that in war the laws and customs of peace must yield to military necessities.

When these things are driven home to them and they realise that England and France, impelled by the same necessity, have been forced to similar methods, there will be less opposition. The President's task is a heavy one, and he is really carrying on a campaign of education, patiently and with much skill, to instruct the American people in the meaning of war and what is required of them to bring about victory. It is significant of this newer and broader view that the "New York World," hitherto wedded to its Democratic traditions of *laissez faire*, discussing the closing of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, sees no justification for the abnormal rise in the price of cotton, and says: "We shall have to take hold of the export and distribution of cotton among the Allies, as we are taking hold of the export and distribution of foodstuffs."

I understand that the President has under consideration the sending of a special mission to Japan to bring about a better understanding between the two countries and closer co-operation in the prosecution of the war.

SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION.

TROOP SPECIAL RUNS INTO GOODS TRAIN NEAR RAICHUR.

SEVERAL DEAD AND INJURED.

BOMBAY, Aug. 13.

The General Traffic Manager G. I. P. Railway has issued the following communiqué:—A serious collision occurred at Yermarras, a station near Raichur on the G. I. P. Railway, South East Line about 4 o'clock this morning. An up troop special carrying the British leave details from Bangalore to Bombay ran into a down goods train causing death of 5 British soldiers and injuries, to five British and two native officers, and 30 British and one native rank. The train staff of both the trains also received injuries. Rolling stock is considerably damaged. A special train carried the dead and injured to Secunderabad. There is no obstruction to traffic.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

DELIBERATIONS OF C. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 13.

The Central Provinces Congress Committee met last evening. The names of Mrs. Besant, Sir Subramanya Iyer and the Raja of Mahamudabad were recommended for the presidentship of the ensuing Congress. It was decided to hold a special Provincial Conference on the 25th instant, under the joint auspices of the C. P. and Berar Congress Committees. The meeting lasted for three hours and was not open to the press. It is stated that the adoption of the policy of passive resistance was discussed at great length.

MRS. BESANTS' HEALTH.

GOVERNMENT'S PERMISSION TO CHANGE RESIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 13.

"New India" writes:—We understand that having come to know of the serious breakdown of her health at Ootacamund, the Government have enquired of Mrs. Besant if she would choose another place of residence for herself. We also understand that Mrs. Besant has, in consequence, expressed her willingness to change her residence to Coimbatore as soon as she was able to travel, and she could get a house there. The Government have also expressed their willingness if Mr. Arundale and Mr. Wadia so desire, and if it would in any way contribute to Mrs. Besant's convenience, not to object to their accompanying her to her change of residence.

DEFENCE FORCE.

RECRUITING IN LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 13.

A public meeting of the citizens of Lahore was held this evening in connection with the Defence of India Force recruitment. Mr. Jacob, Acting Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, presided, when several speakers addressed the meeting appealing to young men to join the force. Fifty-three young men, students of the local colleges and employees in local offices joined the force. The Hindus forming the majority of the recruits were lustily cheered.

DEATH OF LIEUT. WALLER

FROM AN ACCIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 13.

A cablegram has been received from the Chief of the Royal Flying Corps, London, that on the 9th instant Lieutenant Waller, the only son of Bishop and Mrs. Waller of Tinnevelly, had met with an accident which resulted in his instantaneous death. Only last week the news arrived that he had completed his training in the Royal Flying Corps, and had been allowed to take out his machine alone. Full particulars of the tragic event are not yet available, but from the cablegram it is surmised that the accident happened during practice. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents who are very popular and highly esteemed.

Heavy rains and floods on Saturday have breached the Burma railway line at mile 189 between Ewa and Kongyi stations, 23 miles beyond Toungo. Communication is expected to be restored in a few days.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon attended Parade Service at All Saints Church, Kirkee, on Sunday morning.

Sir William Meyer arrived at Calcutta yesterday and will meet the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce at 3 p.m. to-day. This will be the only formal meeting of the visit. He leaves Calcutta for Simla on the evening of the 16th instant.

Surgeon-eGneral Sir Pardey Lukis, Director General, I.M.S., has been offered and has accepted one year's extension of service.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has sanctioned the following appointments to the order of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England for work in connection with the St. John Ambulance Association, India, donors of the order:—Maharaja of Datria, Raja of Bastar, Maharaja of Sarguja. M

NEW MEMBERS OF THE HOME RULE LEAGUE BOMBAY BRANCH.

The following have joined the Home Rule League, Bombay Branch:—Messrs. Jhaverilal Harivalab Jhaveri, Sakarchand Punjabhai Shanghavi, Maganlal Lalbhai Shroff, Chandrasen Bhagwandas Bhausali, Mohanlal Gcolabchand Seth, Atmaram Ramchaud Shah of Patan, Dinanath Dwarkanath Vijaykar, Jamnadas Mathuradas, Govindji Karsandas, Karsandas Damodar Jeweller, Mohanlal Panalal, B. V. Subba Rao, Ramrao Anandrao Venayecka, Dhirajlal Narotamdas, Nandlal Vithaldas Shah, Jagabhai Mohanlal of Ahmedabad, Ratanlal R. Dalal, Parmanand Narbheram Bhatt, Raichand Veljee, and 80 more members, majority of these being cloth merchants.

The following persons have joined the Indian Home Rule League (Bombay Branch):—Messrs. Dattatray Ranoji, Anantdas Naik, Jagganath Harilal, Laxmidas G. G. Tejapal, Vasudev Narayan Vaidya, Appaji G. Bhonsale, Pandya P. G., Yeshawant A. Bhat, Ignatius D. Souza, Thakarsy Viraji, Narayan G. Mule, Puranamul, Mahadev Krishna Date, Mhadolkar M. S., Shivaram R. Karakal, S. R. Nadakarni, Balabhai Hargovindas, Samaldas Damodhar, Chotalal Jayaker, Purashottam Damodhar, Soma Chandulal Sukhalal Shivalal Manasukhalal, Parekh Giradhar M., Girdhar Hathisingh and Tulsidas Devchand Shah.

The total number registered at the Bombay Branch ending the 12th July is 4,070. It is distributed as follows: Bombay City 2,137, Ratnagiri 380, Kolaba 656, Thana 725, Moffussil 172.

NEW BRANCHES.

Two Branches of the Home Rule League are opened: one at Kharsad and another (a ladies' Branch) at Abrahma, Surat.

STEAMER RUNS AGROUND.

OFF MALDIVES ISLANDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 13.

The Captain and the native crew of a steamer consisting of 19 Chinamen have just landed in Colombo having arrived from Maldives in the "Bungalow." Whilst on their last voyage their vessel with a cargo of salt got stranded in bad weather on a reef off the Maldive Islands. Continually for three days they went on wirellessing to communicate the news of the disaster, but failed. The vessel was taking in water fast. They could not wireless on the fourth day when the vessel was full of water. They abandoned it and reached the Maldive Islands. The Captain and the native crew left in the "Bungalow" for Colombo. The Chief Officer and twenty members of the European crew will arrive from Maldives shortly. On arrival at Colombo the Captain telegraphed the news to the owners in London and sent a report to the receiver of wrecks, Colombo, who will hold an enquiry later on. The Captain hopes to get back to the scene of disaster immediately to salvage any part of the vessel although the cargo is lost. The vessel went aground on the 19th July.

VICEROY'S TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

In addition to the places already mentioned as being visited by the Viceroy during his forthcoming autumn tour his Excellency will visit Dhar and Mandu in January next.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION

	On 13 8-17	Up to Date
	Rs	Rs.
War Loan ..	7,700	2 83,950
War Bonds ..	15,335	10,08,275
Cash Certificates..	11,200-8	18,13,3 4-8
	34,231-8	21 10 539-8

Vitafer

The All-British Tonic Food

Most valuable for Nerve Troubles of every kind, from Temporary Debility to long standing Neurasthenia.

3

HELLER'S GOLDEN SHINE

TRADE-MARK

Golden Shine works on all Metals, Brass, Copper, Aluminium, Iron, &c., also on plate glass.

It cleans as well as polishes.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Agents:

KOTHARI, SUTARIA & Co.,

Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

METAL POLISH

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to loose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hai and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair, tho rough antiseptic, germ killing and scal stimulating. Pleasant to use and deligh fully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.

V. P. Annas 7 extra.

Sole Agents:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co

No 155, (Dept. C. I.) Jooma Musjid,

MARINE BOMBAY

JUDGE BY RESULTS

Read the remarkable testimonials from both medical men and the general public and see what Erectruss has done for those suffering from Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility even after other remedies had failed. Erectruss is the outcome of years of study and research and Dr. Bier's Principle of "Obstructive Hypergemia," on which it is based, is one of the wonders of medical science.

The Erectruss is a "specialist" itself in all but cost; always handy, a sure and *natural* cure for these diseases, yet the total cost of an Erectruss is only Rs. 15 (plus postage etc.) a low price indeed for such a miracle-worker. Before you forget, just sit down and write for the Free Descriptive Booklet—it may mean New Life to you. Address to ERECTRUSS (B. C.) Sole Agency, BATALA (India).

Dr. Bier's Erectruss

Rs. 3000 CASH IN PRIZES.

Two yearly Agricultural Competitions are instituted by the Delegation of THE CHILEAN NITRATE COMMITTEE, on the best essays on Indian Agriculture and original ideas how to improve it.

1st Competition.

1st prize	.. .. .. Rs.	1000
2nd ,,	.. .. .. ,,	500
3rd ,,	.. .. .. ,,	250

2nd Competition.

1st Prize	.. .. .. Rs.	600
2nd ,,	.. .. .. ,,	300
3rd ,,	.. .. .. ,,	130
4th (2 prizes)..	.. each ,,	60
5th (10 ,,)	.. ,, ,	10

RULES:

Open to all interested in Agriculture. Two of the 3 judges to be elected by ballot. Names of competitors will not be known by the judges until all papers have been marked. Copies of prize essays and names and addresses of winners will be furnished on request. Commencing from July 1st, 1917. Closes June 1st, 1918. Further details supplied by:

THE DELEGATE, of the

CHILEAN NITRATE COMMITTEE,

1, Hyde Exhange Place, CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug 11th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	..	..	24,020
,, to Continent..	..	..	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	..	9 1/2
Demand Bills ..	..	..	4.76 55
Silver Commercial Bars	..	..	82 7/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 11th.

Bar Silver Spot	..	..	42 1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady			
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.			
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/ss	..	..	4 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/ss	..	..	4 3/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	..	5 1/8
,, ,, 6 ,,	..	..	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	..	..	4
,, 7 day market loans	..	..	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	..	..	56
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	..	..	65½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	..	..	66½
Government Securities 3%..	..	..	56½
Rx. On London at Paris Francs	..	..	27.61

WAR LOANS.

London Aug. 11th

3½% 1925—1928	..	..	..	£87½
4½% 1925—1945	..	..	..	£96½
5% New ..	..	..	..	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 11th.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Forezpore usual Bold per ton July-Aug. Value	..	..	..	585
Rapeseed, Feroz-pore ordinary July-Aug.				592/6
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, ex-Ship per ton July-Aug Buyers	..	..	..	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore ex-Ship per ton July-Aug. Value	..	..	..	585

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-ship per ton Aug-Sept.	..	..	..	600
Linseed Small grain Aug. Sept.	..	..	..	600
Linseed Calcutta August-Sept. Value			..	600

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	..	..	£133
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	..	..	£125½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Oct-Dec. Firm Value	..	..	20/4½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec Firm Value	..	..	22/1½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept-Oct. Value			3/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug Value	..	..	2/6½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 13.

The decline in New York on Friday and Saturday was due to more favourable crop and weather reports. This morning the local rate for Good Broach April was Rs. 489, and the Marwadi bazaar opened at this price *but quickly advanced to Rs. 492. For some* time the rate kept at about Rs. 491/92 with little doing, Fine Khamgaon-Agola January being quoted *Rs. 478 and Fully Good Bengal* January Rs. 368/9. At Colaba business was *done in Good Broach April on Association* terms at Rs 496 and in Fine Khamgaon Akola January, also on Association terms, at *Rs. 480, Japanese export houses being buyers.* In the bazaar Good Broach remained at about *Rs.* 491/92, Exchange terms, and closed practically unchanged as under.

Ready cotton has been steady with a *moderate demand by exporters* and mills. An estimate of the *unsold stock* at Colaba lately compiled, gives it as 375,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine M. G. Bengal	..	Sept.	..	359
Good M. G. Westerns	..	Aug.-Sept.	..	467
Good H. G. Westerns	..	Aug.-Sept.	..	440
Good Fawgd. Dhawar	..	Aug.-Sept.	..	450
Good M. G. Coompta	..	Aug.-Sept.	..	514
Good M. G. Miraj	..	Aug.-Sept.	..	485

NEW CROP.

Good Broach ..	..	April	..	Rs 491
Fine Khamgaon Akola	..	January ..	..	,, 474
,, Khandeish	..	,,	..	,, 454
,, Muthia	..	,,	..	,, 15
,, Bengal	..	,,	..	,, 383
Fully Good Bengal	..	,,	..	,, 312

Quotation for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 2-30 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Broach good	..	April ..	491
Bengal	..	January fully good ..	368

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 13th AUGUST 1917.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	F. G	Good	Rx.	Delivery
M. G. Bengals ..	405	395	385			Ready.
M. G. Sind Punjab..	4 5	395	385			,,
M. G. Akola-Miraj "Good Staple" w Ginned Dhar-				490		,,
Sawar				495		,,
M. G. Westerns ..				465	451	,,
H. G. Westerns ..				455	441	,,
M. G. Compta ..				510	496	,,
M. G. Kadi Viramgam ..			530	518		,,
M. G. Dharangadra ..			522	514		,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 11th August:—

Cotton	2 246	bales
Wheat	7 851	cwts
Linseed	8,458	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc.	295	,,
Pugullyseed	577	,,
Poppyseed	233	,,
Groundnuts	3,370	,,
Castorseed	9	,,
Ghee	5,071	,,
Myrabollams	Nil	,,
Cottonseed	1,311	,,
Mowrasseed	140	,,
Gram	1,957	,,
Jowar	Nil	,,
Wheat	Nil	,,
Bajri	321	,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Aug. 13th.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a	p	Fut. Delivery. Rs.	a	p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	42	0	0	6	4	0
,, Cawnpore 70-30 ..	41	8	0	6	3	0
,, Karachi Bawla ..	41	0	0	6	3	0
Rapeseed Brown Delhi ..	6	7	0	6	13	0
,, Cawnpore ..	6	7	0	6	13	0
,, Yellow Cawnpore ..	7	2	0	7	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7	15	0	8	5	0
,, Thin ..	7	7	0	7	13	0
Rcelseed, White 85-15 ..	43	8	0	9	2	0
,, Gujar 75 25 ..	42	0	0	9	0	0
,, Gaiar 50 50 ..	41	8	0	8	12	0
,, Black ..	39	8	0	8	2	0
Poppyseed, White ..	7	6	0	7	12	0
Groundnuts ..	38	8	0	8	2	0
Mowraseed ..	4	2	0	4	8	0
Jawa ..	23	0	0	4	4	0
Arandi ..	38	8	0	7	14	0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April May	6	11	6
,, Aug.-Sept.	6	7	3
Linseed May	9	6	0
,, Sept.	8	10	0

BULLION.

The Silver Market was steady.
Bar Gold 25-13.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-13-3.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 96-10.
Silver 1st Sett Ex-duty 97-2.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France 185¾ Francs.
3 Months sight Francs 192¾ Francs.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 183¼.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 251¼.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 Days sight Japan Rs. 147.
D. D. on New York Rs. 309½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 3 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 86.
Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces 66.
3 per cent. Small pieces 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable.
3 Months notice 78.
Long dated 75.
Municipal long dated 74.
Municipal Short dated 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 Years Jan.-July 73¾.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was steady with limited business passing.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,820 to 1,827/8, and closed at 1,825, Fazulbhoys from 825 to 830, Madhavjees from 2,190 to 2,195, and closed at 2,192/8.

Indian Bleechings were steady at 268/12, and Indore Malwas at 390, Bombay Uniteds declined to 725, Shapurjis to 125, Davids to 537/8, and Sholapur to 5,650. Textile steady at 1,725, and Swadeshis at 1,820.

Tata Iron ordinary shares were placed between 282/8 to 285, and deferreds declined to 1,170, Katni ordinarys were steady at 280 and deferreds improved to 1,035.

Alcock Ashdowns improved to 1,000, Bombay Steams to 305, Tata Hydros to 1,172/8, and Bombay Burmas declined to 950.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at 1,445.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 11th August, 1917.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Capital		100,00,000
Reserve Fund		92,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	95,52,613	
,, Deposits at Branches	1,06,02,114	
		202,54,727
Other Deposits..		19,17,03,691
Post Bills		9,664
Sundries		17,50,343
	Rs. ..	23,39,19,825

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	258,52,896
Other authorised Securities	27,81,868
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	186,49,343
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	5 87,01,138
Bills Discounted and Purchased	64,56,331
Dead Stock	9,73 967
Items	6,231
Bullion	3,185
Balance with other Banks	16 61,763
Sundries	4,16 8'6
Cash	11,59,2 3 0
Rs. ..	23,39,19,825

THE STANDARD BANK LTD.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Bank was held yesterday, with a view to winding it up voluntarily, Mr. Madhowji Damodhar presiding. The balance sheet for the year ending 30th June 1917 showed a nett loss of Rs. 2,07,014-12-7, after deducting Rs. 14,182-8-7 which the bank earned as profit during the same period. Mr. Haji Yoosof Haji Esmail Sobani and Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar were appointed liquidators without remuneration.

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The annual general meeting of the above company was held yesterday, Mr. Lalji Shivji presiding, when the following report was passed:—

The cotton crop during the year was at an average. No combinations could be formed for kaigaon and Akola Ginning as well as your Dhulia Pressing Pool was broken on the 28th January 1917 on account of two new presses being erected and put to work. Owing to frequent rains at your Factories during the cotton season, the Kapas heaps in the Compound had been getting wet and consequently no sufficient outturn of cotton could be obtained from the gins while the daily expenses of Fuel, oil, labour &c., continued for good. Owing to this difficulty all the expenses increased which resulted into a small income. The rates of stores, Fuel and oil were high, while the rates of Hoops were extraordinary high. Considering the above reasons and the circumstances in which the season passed with frequent rains, the Directors believe the result satisfactory.

Adding the last year's balance Rs. 6,702-4-3 your Company has made a net profit of Rs. 26,835-0-7 in which the Directors recommend to add Rs. 7,854-0-6 by transferring it from the Dividends Fund Account which will make Rs. 31,689-1-1 out of which the Directors recommend to transfer Rs. 3,000 to the depreciation of Machinery and Rs. 2,000 to the depreciation of Building accounts. Deducting the above sums the Profit and Loss Account leaves a disposal balance of Rs. 29,689-1-1 out of which the Directors recommend that Rs. 28,000 be appropriated to pay a dividend at Rs. 20 per share and Rs. 300 as bonus to the Company's employees and to carry forward Rs. 1,389-1-1.

Messrs. Nensey Shivjee & Co., have been appointed Agents of your Company for a period of 10 years on a commission of 8 per cent. upon the net profits made by the Company.

Mr. Abjee Oomersee and Mr. Meghjee Lakhmidas were reappointed directors for the current year.

TREASURY BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of July 1915, Rs. 21,04,96,000; July 1916, Rs. 20,41,51,000; July 1917, Rs. 35,96,31,000.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY THE 14th AUG. 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

60-16—179-15—Madhowji K and Ch, Nensukhdas Shivnarayen a firm v Bridichand Auraj a firm, Captain and V, Part heard.

8-17—1107-16—Little and Co, Karsandas Premji v Parashram Pandurang Mahatre and ors, Ard H D and Co.

10-17—282-16—Mulla and M, Sultanally Tyabally v Esufalli Abdul Hoosein a firm and ors, Jehangir and S.

11-17—1226-16—Mer K and Co, Byramji Nowroji Gamadia and ors v The New Mofussil Co Ltd and ors, Payne and Co.

12-17—923-15—Payne and Co, Maneckchand Virchand Narotam v Bomanji Rustomji Parelwalla and ors, Jam R and D, Moti and D, Matu J and M.

14-17—645-15—Daphtary F and D, Gordhandas Keseowji v Champsey Dossa and ors, Payne and Co, Mer K and Co, Madh K and Ch.

15-17—413-15—Payne and Co, Ahmed Sulleman Dinath v Jamnabai Edg G W and Co.

16-17—981-16—Captain and V, Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Sheikh Mahomed and anr v Abdul Kadar Haji Esmail Gul Mahomed, Matu J and M.

17-17—1297-16—Hiralal and Co, B P Dave and Co a firm v Rajaram Tyabji and Co a firm, Bhimji and Co.

18-17—470-11—Bhai K and G, Ramvallabh Harmukhrai v Gopiram Harmukhrai and ors, Soonderdas and Co

M J 19-17—10-16—Crawford B and Co, Francis Frederick Gordon v. Constance Eveline Gordon, Payne and Co.

M J 27-17—10-16—Crawford B and Co., Francis Frederick Gordon v. Constance Eveline Gordon, Payne and Co.

22-17—1913-16—Mulla and M, Tullockchand Mamraj a firm v Allibhai Mitha, Payne and Co.

23-17—1137-14—Mulla and M, Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v The Deccan Bank Ltd and ors, Kanga and S.

S C Ct 24-17-435/18503-16—Payne and Co. Ardesir Kaikhusroo Khambatta v Mohanlal Narayandas and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

26-17—558-03—Rustomji and G, Jamnabai widow v Fazalbhai Heptulla and ors, Nanu H and Co.

63-16—1402-14—Ardeeir H D and Co, Harilal Keshowlal a firm v Keshowlal Hathibhai and anr, Edg G W and Co., Ard H D and Co.

64-16—1402-14—Ardesir H D and Co, Ranchodlal Mahasukhram a firm v Keshowlal Hathibhai and anr, Edg G W and Co, Ard H D and Co.

65-16—191-15—Ardeshir H D and Co. Harjivan Jaichand and ors v Messrs S Narayen and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

S C 21-17—1307-15—D J Mantri, Vishwanath Kushaba Teli v Taher and Co a firm, Wadia G and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

283-17—Unwalla P and P, Charandas Khatao Waghji v Navivahu widow and ors, *Captain and V, Craigie B and C,* Part heard.

1269-16—Captain and V, Navibai widow v Charandas Khatao, Unwalla P and P.

S C 1024-16—Hiralal and Co, Damodar Savlaram Yende v The Indian Vijaya Co Ltd, Dik Dh and P.

76-14 Ard H D and Co, Damaji Dewsey Virpar v Haji Joosub Haji Mahomed Captain and V.

235-17—*Edgelow G W and Co, Sukkerkhanum* widow v Piarally Mooraj and ors. Mancher and Nar.

960-15—Malvi M R & Co. Bharmal Shripal a firm v. Budhlal Shabharam, a firm Jeh G & B.

1053-16—Parmanand and Co. Lakhmidas Bhimji v Waman Shridhar Apte, Daph F and D

382-17—Payne and Co. Noorbhai Nathubhai Motiwalla a firm v. H. A. Mahomed, Daph F and D.

397-17 Parmanand and Co. Narmadashankar Harijivan Joshi v. Pestonji Dadabhai Padshah and anr. Hiralal & Co.,

425-17.—Purmanand & Co., Haji MaulaBux Panaulla v. Ahsanally Mazherally Kanga & S.

568-16—Little and Co. Messrs Weld and Co a firm v. N B Samant. M B Chothia,

973-16.—Vachha & Co., Messrs Framroze Rustomji Kharas a firm v. Messrs Goculdas Dossa & Co., a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

1105-15.—Matu J & M Dharamsey Jetha and Co., a firm v. Nensukhdas Shivnarayen & anr, Madh K & Ch.

1393-16—Mans H M and Co, Mavji Velji v Gordhandas Dossa & ors, Sme B and Co.

732-07.—Jehangir G. & B, R D Sethna v Lookhmanji Esmailji & ors, Payne & Co.

130-17—Chit M and K, Vallabhdas Luxumidas Thakkar v Udhavji Luxumidas Thakkar, Surajmal and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES

1395-16—Motichand & D Mangaldas Tricumdas v. Dolatrai Nandlal Sanghvi.

1396-16—Motichand & D Manilal Rikhavchand v. Dolatrai Nandlal Sanghvi.

273-17—Rugh N & Co. Jagannath Baldeodas v. Arab Mahomed Fahad bin Sawan.

410-17—Wadia G & Co Messrs Mahomed Dada and Co. a firm v. Khairudin Hoosein and anr.

415-17—Captain & V Nityanand Meghwan v. Mangilal Kasniwal a firm.

559-17—Surajmal & Co. Surajmal Leherchand a firm v. Shah Nadilal Premchand.

642-17—G C Dalal, Shakerchand Mohokamchand Shah, v. Soonderrao Sadashiv Muranjan.

636-17—Vachha & Co Messrs. Piroshaw Merwanji Chichgar & Co a firm, v. Ebrahim Heptulla and anr.

667-17—Pandia & Co Sha Kupaji Dollaji & Co a firm v. Haji Umer Haji Ebrahim and anr.

680-17—Purnanand & Co Ratilal Moolji a firm v. Balchand Nana Sultan and ors.

687-17—Craw B & Co Narayan Pandurang Salkar, v. Balerishna Mahadev Seth Parker and ors., Bhimji & Co.

701-17—D J Mantri, Rao Baladur Vinayakrao Sadanand Joshi, v. Shanker Ballaji Navalkar.

704-17—Merwanji K & Co, Bai Hamabai Framji Petit and anr. v. The Official Assignee of Bombay and anr.

706-17—Mer K & Co Bai Hamabai Framji Petit and anr. v. The Official Assignee of Bombay and anr.

758-17—Captain and V. Jivraj Anandji v. Arakchand Shivji a firm Jamsetji R & D.

773-17—Motichand & D The National Financing Comn. Corpn. Ltd. v. Kalidas Mathubhai.

778-17—Khandvalla & Co Shamji Shivji v. Govindram Ishwardas Joshi.

787-17—Merwanji K & Co H A Khoklawalla a firm v. Ellerman and Buckmall Steamship Co Ltd.

790-17—Little & Co G A Schlechtendatel Ld (in Liq) v. Henry Cottell.

791-17—In Person Soondar Gopal v W C Shaller.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSE.

531-17—Pocha and Co Fremji Bhangji v. Shah Ratilal Uttamchand & Co.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1136-15—Payne and Co, Khatubai v Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co, Surveyor and Co, Little and Co, Part heard.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES

582-16—Rustomji & G Bhagwan Tullockji & Co a firm v. Purshuram Keshav Padhy and anr Ardeshir H D & Co. Part heard.

440-17—Merwanji K and Co, Faredoon Cawasji Parbhu and anr v Manecklal Parshotamdas Desai and ors, Mehta D and L.

456-17—Chit M and K, Rahim Sherkhan v Jainabai widow and anr, N C Dalal Chit M and K.

457-17—Unwalla P and P, Kessowji Damji v Kessowji Shamji a firm, Madh K & Ch.

254-17—Little and Co. E G Fuller (in liquidation) v Abdul Latiff and anr, M B Chothia.

506-17—Dikshit D and P, Memon Abubucker Oosman v Irani Rustom Murzban Hotelwalla, Mulla and M.

S C Ct 297/10880-17—Captain and V, Balji Gopal v Framji Jivanji Patel, Mulla and M.

27-17—Payne & Co Nathibai widow v Harichand Mancharam and ors Hiralal & Co.

1191-16—Payne & Co Bai Babu v. Harichand Mancharam and ors Payne & Co Hiralal & Co.

1312-15—Tyabji D & Co Ardesir Cursetji Powwalla v. Bai Kapurbai widow Captain and V.

1348-16—Sham M & H Nandlal Jamnadas v. Ramchandra Balaram Naik and ors Manuk D & Co Kharas & Co.

862-16—Motichand and D Tuljaram Gokaldas Dalal v. Iribhovandas Damodhardas Surveyor & Co.

1186-14—M B Chothia Jagannath Sitalprashad and ors v. Kanaiyalal Jainarayen and ors Jehangir G & B.

513-16—Motichand & D Umedchand Khashiram a firm v. Limjilal Master Delhivala and ors Manick D & Co.

992-15—Judah & S Ganpat Babaji Bhawsar a firm v. Motilal Chakabhai Tajpuree and ors. v. Hiralal and Co Purnanand & Co.

BEFORE THE ACTING PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

PP No. 9-7—In person Bai Sonbai widow v. Deoji Liladhar and ors Madh K & Ch.

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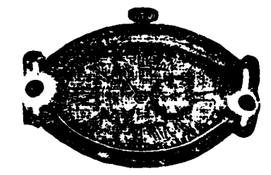

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Mr. J. M. Raval, L.C.E. writes from Ahmedabad that:—Your child begetting Aushadhi or sterility cure medicine was given according to your instructions to * * * One had no issue for 8 years and the other had never any issue. But I am glad to inform you that by the marvellous effect of your medicines both had issue. Your medicine is nothing but a Divine gift and I strongly recommend it in hopeless cases before hunting for other harmful medicines as I have full confidence that this medicine will have the desired effect.

Dr. B. H. Vyas, L.C.P., L.C.S., P.L.S.I. (Bom) writes from Bombay that:—Your medicine was used for my sister who was suffering from anaemiae, leucorrhoea and primary state of phthisis and general weakness of the whole body. She has regained her health and also became pregnant since seven months. I tried for her my own medicines and also of several other competent medical doctors but to no effect I must say that you deserve great credit for having good command over native drugs. I can confidently say that by using Mahatma Ramdasji's medicines the desired objects of the patients will surely be attained.

For further particulars apply to:

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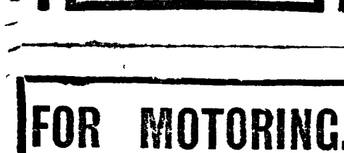

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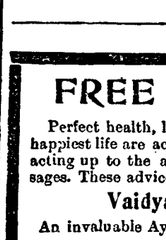

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

Conditions are still disturbed in Baluchistan and the depression in the east of Central India shows signs of moving westwards. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Northeast Baluchistan, the Central Provinces excluding Berar, Central India East, on the west coast of the Peninsula, and the north Madras coast; and local in Burma, Bengal, United Provinces east and north, the Punjab, Lower Sind, Hyderabad, Bombay Deccan southeast and Madras. A few falls also occured in Gujarat.

The principal amounts are:—Sibsagar and Saugor islands three inches, Calcutta one, False Point and Cuttack three, Sambalpur four, Jhansi one Mussooree two, Sialkot six, Quetta one, Karachi half, Sutan one and half, Nowgong four, Saugor, Pachmarhi and Raipur two, Pendra three, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Bombay Masulipatam and Gopalpur one, Hanamkonda one and half, and Cuddalore two.

Forecast.—Increase of rain in Central India west and Rajputana, and decrease in Orissa.

BREACH ON N. W. RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 12.

A breach occurred on the North-Western Railway between Khaman and Sann in the Dadu section of Karachi District. No. 2 down mail was held up and transhipment had to be arranged.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of Aug. 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to Aug. 13th, 1916	June 1st to Aug. 13th, 1915
	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.22	33.96	61.80	56.87
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.72	35.50	68.95	60.42
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.72	34.92	67.38	56.78
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.62	35.23	71.60	62.59
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th Aug. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.733	Inch
Temperature of Air	78.8	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76 7	"
Dew Point	75 5	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.869	"
Mean of cloudy sky (the whole sky being=10)	9.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	83 9	"
Minimum do.	77 4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.W.N.W.W.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	252	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.69	Inches.
Total fall during month	5.18	"
Do. do. year	35.98	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th Aug.	0 03	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Mon.	13	m 9	8	25 11	13	m 1	36	13 0
		8	28a	23 10		3	13a	20 9
Tues	14	m 9	58	26 6	14	m 2	36	17 11
		9	30a	24 4		4	4a	20 1
Wed	15	m 10	37	26 11	15	m 3	26	17 9
		10	19a	24 11		4	40a	19 5
Thur	16	m 11	9	27 3	16	m 4	8	17 5
		10	58a	25 7		5	10a	18 9
Fri.	17	m 11	37	27 6	17	m 4	44	17 2
		11	32	25 1		5	56	18 2
Sat.	18	m 0	3a	27 8	18	m 5	17	17 0
						6	1	17 8
Sun	19	m 0	3	26 6	19	m 5	49	16 11
		0	28	27 9		6	2a	17 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug:	Sunrise:	Sunset:
" 13 (Monday)	" 6h 19m.	" 7h. 9m.
" 14 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h 8m.
" 15 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h. 8 "
" 16 (Thursday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h. 8m.
" 17 (Friday)	" 6h. 2 m.	" 7h 7m.
" 18 (Saturday)	" 6h. 21m.	" 7h. 7m.
" 19 (Sunday)	" 6h 21m.	" 7h. 6m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1917 August 17d. 11h. 51.0m. p.m.: First quarter: 25d. 0h. 38 2m. a.m.; Full Moon September 1d. 5h. 59.5m. p.m.; Last quarter: 8d. 0h. 35.2m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 13th August, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local; Rawalpindi has had 0.53in., Lahore 0.11in. and Hissar 0.13in. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect at Multan and Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Agra has had 0.36in., Cawnpore 0.18in. and Jhansi 1.02in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been local in Sind and east Rajputana; Karachi has had 0.49in., Jaipur 0.23in. and Mount Abu 0.44in. Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Temperature is generally in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval reports 0.21in. of rain and Deesa 0.29in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north-eastern and the extreme eastern districts of the reporting area; Jubbulpore has had 1.16in., Saugor 1.93in., Hoshangabad 0.61in. and Raipur 2.06in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the area of rainfall.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 1.22in., Ratnagiri 0.93in. and Karwar 0.38in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and local in the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0.11in., Bijapur 0.13in., Aurangabad 0.16in., Nizamabad 0.43in. and Hyderabad 0.73in. Skies are generally heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—A depression of slight intensity is central to-day over Jubbulpore and under its influence there has been an increase in the rainfall in the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Hyderabad, the north-eastern and the extreme eastern districts of the reporting area in the Central Provinces, and local rain on the north Coromandel coast and in the Bombay Deccan, Gujarat, Sind, east Rajputana, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Baluchistan. Some showers have occurred also in Kathiawar and south-east Madras. The depression may possibly advance further in a north-westerly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces, local rain in the United Provinces, east Rajputana and Hyderabad, and some showers in the Punjab, Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Bombay Deccan and on the north Coromandel coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 13th of August, 1917.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (12th Aug.)	97.7	83.4	53	..	0	..
Jask	91.1	79 4	58	..	0	—0 03
Do. (12th Aug.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muscat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (12th Aug.)	85.7	81.1	77	..	0	—0 17
PERSIA—						
Mohan	93.7	75 6	84	0.02	9.32	+5 79
Mawaiqid	98.0	74 3	93	0.53	25.80	+11.76
Lahore	92.0	69 1	87	0.11	8.55	—1.03
Multan	87.0	75 4	82	0.13	5.86	..
Agnola	94.7	80.1	74	..	15 00	+2 80
Delhi	91.8	79.9	79	..	16.72	+1.19
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	87.4	78 3	79	0 36	22.44	+6.77
Mainpuri	89	79 0	84	..	7	7
Jhansi	81.0	74 6	91	1.02	27.91	+5.68
Cawnpore	88	79.1	83	0.18	29.79	+11 03
Allahabad	87.3	79 2	80	..	25 0	+4.07
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	86.1	77.6	73	..	5.05	+3 14
Karachi	82.8	75.4	85	0.49	4.29	—3.64
Jaipur	79.8	74.8	86	..	2.3 2	+3 66
Jodhpur	89 7	73 1	90	0.23	23.23	+9 98
Mount Abu	69.0	63 2	91	0.44	5.33	+1.19
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CHERRA INDIA—						
West—						
Kutch	87.8	75 9	85	..	10 04	+0.21
Dwarka	86.3	79.0	83	0.02	4.71	—5 79
Veraval	83.6	76.4	92	0.21	19.02	+0.50
Rajkot	89.4	71.1	85	0	13.24	—5 27
Madhavpur Farm	93.2	73 8	88	..	11.81	+2.04
Surat	85	77.1	74	..	25.93	—2.97
Ahmedabad	89.2	75 9	89	0.02	20.14	—1.6
Deesa	88.7	70.4	92	0.29	24.94	+0.57
Broach	85 1	73 3	82	..	26.98	+14.70
Baroda	84.4	72 3	100	0.09	19.26	—0 81
GENERAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	76.8	69 5	92	1.16	31.86	—2.43
Saugor	75.2	65 8	96	1.93	34.10	+3 79
Hoshangabad	80.1	70 0	99	0.61	31.54	+2.65
Khandwa	83 2	74 6	90	..	15.19	—1 68
Akola	84 6	73 6	90	0.03	12.29	—0 26
Amraoti	82 8	74 8	89	..	11.30	—7.75
Nagpur	84.6	72.2	84	..	17.78	—10 18
Chanda	82.1	70 6	94	..	30.0	+0 01
Raipur	79.8	70 ..	9	2 0	41.42	+12.32
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83	9 75	8	90	1.22	38 26	—16.41
Ratnagiri	84	8 74	9	94	0 3	50.21	—14 20
Marmugao	83	8 76	7	88	0.07	66 8.	—12.21
Karwar	84.8	74	3	9	0 38	50.3.	—7 07
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Satpana	92	3 72	6	78	0.13	1 80	—8 80
Ahmednagar	85	5 69	5	80	0.06	4.70	—4 73
Poona	82	3 69	9	80	0.11	6.80	—7 57
Sholapur	92	6 73	9	71	..	5 85	—6 10
Bijapur	90	7 72	5	77	0 13	6 44	—7 41
Belgaum	76	5 68	6	91	0.38	19 46	—10.79
Aurangabad	84	4 70	1	85	0.16	12 0	—1 93
Nizamabad (Indur)	86	1 72	7	86	0.43	7	7
Hyderabad	86	6 70	3	84	0.73	10.94	—2 32
MALABAR AND CEYLON—							
Mangalore	85	0 75	4	94	6.13	97.38	+44 87
Calicut	83	4 71	1	91	..	94 90	—9.24
Cochin	84	0 75	6	86	0.27	94.13	—0.32
Colombo	86	0 79	0	88	..	8.18	—0.12
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR AND NORTH—							
Masulipatam		89.7	73.2	94	1 05	19.60	+5.55
Bellary		94	3 74	5	82	..	4.38	—0.27
Cuddapah		95	5 81	7	62	..	7	7
Madras		92	4 75	8	90	0.34	10.24	+2.28
Bangalore		85	5 67	5	80	0 5	7.60	—1.44
Coimbatore		94	2 73	4	71	..	4.60	—2.42
Trichinopoly		97	1 76	6	83	0 2	5.80	+1 09
Negapatam		92	6 75	0	84	0.09	2 60	—2 14

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparisor with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 13th August, 1917 was 29.9.4 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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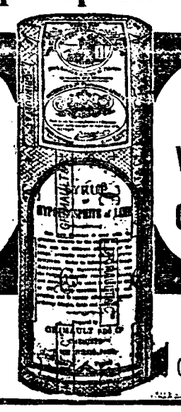

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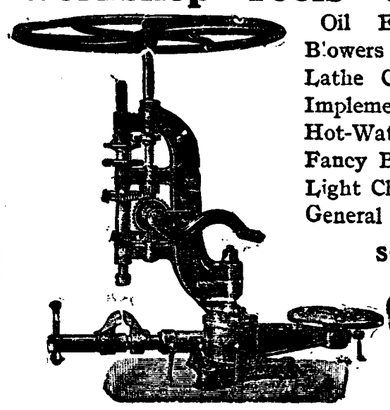

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A TRAMCAR FATALITY IN MADRAS.

MAHOMEDAN GIRL RUN OVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 13.

A gruesome accident occurred in Triplicane yesterday, when a Mahomedan girl aged five years was run over and killed by a tram car. The girl crossed the line in front of the car and was run over and killed almost instantaneously. Immediately after the accident, the unfortunate girl's body after being extricated from under the wheels was handed over to her relations, but the police were summoned to the scene. Before their advent, a large crowd of Mahomedans collected round the car, and both the driver and the conductor were badly beaten. The driver had to flee for safety, and the crowd smashed the glass panes and electric bulbs in the car, and wanted to smash the car itself. The police arrived on the scene promptly in large numbers, and after considerable difficulty succeeded in restoring order. The Mahomedans at first refused to allow an inquest to be held over the body of the child, but in the course of morning, the police, who throughout took great pains to avert a riot managed to secure the body and at the inquest a verdict of accidental death was recorded. The Triplicane high road was patrolled by the police for the rest of the day.

FIRST GUZARAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

MEETING OF GODHRA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GODHRA, Aug. 13.

At a meeting of the District Congress Committee, Godhra held on Sunday at Godhra, several Committees to conduct the work of the first Gujarat Political Conference were appointed. The dates of the sessions will be determined afterwards. Messrs. Wamanrao Sitaram Mukadam, Vadilal Chhaganlal Shah, Jagannath Prabhashanker Jani, and Chunilal Chhaganlal Vaidya were appointed general secretaries.

The following fees were fixed:—Membership, Reception Committee Rs. 4, Delegates Rs. 3, Visitors (special) Rs. 10, Visitors (reserved) Rs. 5, Visitors (3rd class) Re. 1.

A resolution was passed expressing deep sense of sorrow at the loss sustained by the death of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji.

BENGAL LIGHT HORSE.

ABOUT 200 APPLICANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

About two hundred men have joined the Bengal Light Horse so far. Among the latest recruits are Mr. S. K. Ghose, District Judge, Hughli, and a prince of the Mysore family. Several Zemindars of Bengal have also joined.

WILSON COLLEGE PROFESSOR AND POLITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall deem it a great favour if you will kindly give publicity to the following facts. During one of his lectures recently to the F.Y.C., class, Professor Parker of the Wilson College remarked that "India has not in the least felt for the war." This statement is anything but sane. He further wished that "India must come to a stage when people should eat grass to feel the pinch of the war."

Such insinuations are to say the least mischievous and wicked and will only tend to break the chord of harmony that exists at present. When the whole world acknowledges India's unflinching loyalty during the present crisis, when Indian blood is being shed profusely on the battlefield, when even the humblest has contributed his mite for the prosecution of the war, this learned professor dares to question the loyalty of the Indians! O Tempora, O Mores! !

Mr. Parker's utterances sent a thrill of disgust and shame in the whole class. The students, not being in a position to give expression to their feelings in view of the wide powers of college authorities, showed their resentment by murmuring amongst themselves and stamping their feet.

On another occasion the Professor said emphatically that he hated and condemned the Home Rule movement, as he found that the boys were wanting in discipline.

The students, amongst whom I am one, propose appealing to the higher authorities with a view to restrain Professor Parker from making any cowardly attacks.

It would be better if he diverts his energies in some other direction, ere he buds into a malignant politician.—Yours, etc.

"STUDENT."

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(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 13.

A sensational criminal case of alleged forgery, relating to an adoption against Gangabai, widow of the late Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Ghatate of Nagpur, and Dr. Chorkar of Nagpur, and Messrs. Salpekar and Watak senior pleaders of Chhindwara and ten others was decided at Chhindwara by Khan Bahadur Walayatullah, Extra Assistant Commissioner who discharged all the accused as honourable and held that compensation under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code was no adequate relief to the accused.

JAPANESE STUDENT OF BUDDHIST LITERATURE.

A GIFT TO CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

Mr. R. Kimora, a Japanese student, who is revisiting Calcutta to continue his study of Buddhist works written in Sanskrit, had brought with him his valuable collection of Japanese Tripitak and other Buddhist books, with the object of presenting them to the Calcutta University. Last week, Mr. Kimora formally offered to present his valuable collection to the University. Mr. Kimora had great difficulty in studying original Buddhist works in Sanskrit without Japanese Tripitak and other commentaries. So he returned home in 1915, and began to collect books on Japanese Tripitak, which is in two thousand volumes and 24 commentaries. The whole cost of collection has been borne by the members of the Nichisen sect, to which Mr. Kimora belongs, and by which he has been sent to India to study Indian philosophy and the original Sanskrit works on Buddhism. Mr. Kimora translated Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore's lecture delivered in Bengalee at Tokyo.

WAR FETE IN HYDERABAD.

RS. 45,000 REALISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 13.

Mrs. Stuart Fraser's Lucky Bag drawing and fete, which were held at the Residency, Hyderabad, proved an unqualified success realizing Rs. 45,000. His Highness the Nizam was present in the afternoon accompanied by the Princes and suite. The grounds of the Residency which were elaborately decorated attracted a huge and cosmopolitan gathering, who enjoyed the various attractions provided, the most notable being the Persian Garden and the Arab camp. Wrestling and oxing and several other sideshows, and a raffle at a handsome cabinet gramophone and concerts took place. The stalls too were well patronised.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE OF ROADS AT PAREL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It being inconvenient to approach separately each municipal officer responsible for road repairs, I have to request you to kindly insert the following in your next issue for the information of those concerned, so as to draw their attention simultaneously, and thus enable them to verify the statements and immediately take necessary steps to remedy the evil complained off.

The street known as "the Parsiwada or Sun Mill Street" extending between the railway crossing at the Lower Parel station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the two Sun mills was taken over by the municipality some four years ago or rather, was handed over to the municipality by the house owners, expressly with the intention that it may be kept in a better state than was possible under private management.

Experience of the daily passengers however, is different and it would not be far away from truth, to state, that this street is the most neglected. So far as I can remember, it was only once remetalled superficially, some two or three years ago. But the frequent excavation in different places for gas, water, and drain connections etc., etc., has produced several undulations and ditches, which make it most difficult and annoying to walk over them after even a light shower of rain. These ditches extend over several square feet and form the receptacles of mud and dirty water. One of such ditches is in front of the toddy shop. It extends across the whole breadth of the road and to a length of about 25 feet feet and is usually full of water even in dry weather. The adjoining gutter is seen overflowing into it.

Imagine the disgust of the people who have to walk in this most dirty water. The motor and cart traffic being very heavy in this street owing to the supply and transport of the three mills, the ditches are getting deeper and wider daily owing to the heavy jerks of the cart and motor lorry wheels.

If therefore earnest attention is not soon paid, this street will further augment the present sample of municipal negligance and thus—cause greater inconvenience and annoyance to the people and expenditure to the municipality.

The rate payers on the side do not expect nor hope for "Queen's Roads" but expect only bare necessity of life, that of clean road. Hoping therefore the municipality will kindly attend to this urgent need, and thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

A. B. PARANJPIE

Ferguson Road

Bombay, Aug. 1912

GENERAL BOTHA'S APPEAL TO NATIONALISTS.

DANGER OF THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.

At Robertson, Cape Colony, a large and enthusiastic gathering, in mail week, gave a hearty ovation to General Botha, who addressed the meeting on the subject of recent important events. Unusual significance attaches to the Prime Minister's speech, as it follows closely upon the great debate in the Union House of Assembly on the spread of Republican propaganda in South Africa, and also owing to the results of the Provincial Council elections, in which the Nationalists have so far gained a number of seats.

At the outset of his speech General Botha regretted that the elections had been fought on political lines, as he considered that they should have remained outside party politics. Unfortunately politics had been dragged into many matters where they should never have been, even into native affairs. He would be a coward and a faithless leader if he allowed his people to sink into the mire without attempting to rescue them. He realised that South Africa's future depended upon the co-operation of the two white races. Two streams in South Africa there could not and must not be. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Now they heard of republican propaganda. Did the people want to cut adrift? Why did they raise these matters under the present difficulties? Would it not have been far more honest to have said at Vereeniging that as soon as possible they desired to create a new republic?

General Botha then proceeded to point out that the Nationalists' programme of principles specifically recognised clause 4 of the Act of Union concerning the Union's relations towards the United Kingdom as resting on the *bona fides* of the two nations. Let anyone tell him where their rights had been interfered with or curtailed, and what was the reason of this republican propaganda. The fact was they in South Africa had the greatest possible liberties and as much freedom as was obtainable under any republican system.

General Botha added: South Africa is our fatherland and our heirloom. We would indeed be weak and miserable if we did not stand in the first place for our fatherland —(cheers).—but I believe in maintaining the link between South Africa and Great Britain. (Cheers.) You cannot destroy this link without a bloody civil war. All this talk of liberty sounds very well, but you cannot create a republic unless the two races agree; and is it possible that Englishmen in South Africa will have a republic? You will do nothing but arouse suspicion by talk like this. If people go on so talking you will never make this a great country. If it did not come to war we should be killing off each other, and in the end somebody else would walk away with the spoils and sit on top of us. (Loud cheers.) People are playing with fire. Let me warn them that it is very easy to start a fire, but very difficult to extinguish the flames. Let us cease this nonsense and fit ourselves for future days, for the days after the war, when we shall be called upon to settle all kinds of problems. (Cheers.)

In conclusion, General Botha proceeded once more to emphasise that South Africa was a sister State of Great Britain, and that its first duty in the interest of the Union itself was to remain in a friendly footing in the British Empire. Without giving up any of the principles of South Africa, it must always be seen that South Africa's interests were to secure the constitutional connection between the Union and Great Britain. But for the British fleet they would have been in the greatest difficulties. The fact of the Nationalists winning a few seats would not scare him. Six seats had been won in the Cape, the majorities of which only totalled 1,350, while there were 55,000 Union voters at the front who, surely, were not Nationalists.

With an eloquent appeal for unity between Briton and Boer, General Botha resumed his seat amid loud applause.—The "Manchester Guardian."

THE ARCHBISHOP HORRIFIED.

CONDEMNS THE CLAMOUR FOR REPRISAL.

Referring to the question of reprisals, the Archbishop of Canterbury said on July 3, in the Upper House of Convocation:

"What has startled and horrified me is the way in which a number of people are regarding this question. I ventured to say in a letter that if we had dead babies in the streets of London it did not surely make us feel that we wanted to see dead babies in the streets of Germany or elsewhere.

"I got letters from people who did not keep their names back to say that that was exactly what we do want. 'We want to see the streets run red with blood, and women and children reduced to pulp.' That is the kind of phrase which has, I am afraid, found currency—not, I hope and believe, to a very large extent in the country, but at all events it betokens a growth, a spirit, which I believe would have been impossible a little time ago."

In one letter there was a reference to his own position as contrasted with that of Samuel, who hewed Agag in pieces.

He had discussed with the Government the subject of a day of prayer on the forthcoming third anniversary of the war, but the Government was not prepared to take any action. On the other hand, the Prime Minister and others had emphatically expressed their hope that the Church, as a Church, would make the most of suitable occasions for joint prayer in all the churches on that particular day. He hoped to make a proposal shortly.

Mr. H. Dixon Kimber, a member of the City Corporation, has given notice of motion to rescind a previous resolution for a petition to the House of Commons on the subject of reprisals for air raids.

FREE CHURCH VIEW.

A resolution was passed at a meeting at Lyndhurst-road Chuch, Dr. Horton presiding, recording the gratitude of the Church to the Government for the decisive deliverance on the subject of reprisals for air-raids. The Church, the resolution adds, dreads nothing so much as that England should fall to the enemy's level of brutality —"Daily News and Leader."

WAR PRISONERS.

MEETING AT THE HAGUE.

It is stated, says the "Pall Mall Gazette," that the Anglo-German War Prisoners' Conference has agreed on eight points.

The Dutch Government has declared itself ready to house, in Holland, war and civilian prisoners up to the number of sixteen thousand and in the proportion agreed upon by the members of the conference.

The protocol of the conference was also signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, in his concluding speech, congratulated the delegates on the fruitful result of the conference, which had been conducted in the most accommodating spirit.

He also said that the belligerents could always reckon upon the Netherlands to assist both parties to come to an understanding.

SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

The discussions, says the "Times" correspondent, were concerned with the resumption of the exchange of prisoners under existing agreements, the extension of the exchange of combatants and civilians, the extension of the system of internment of combatants and civilians in neutral countries, the internment in a neutral country of men who have been for a prolonged period in captivity, parcels, punishments, the remission of punishments, reprisals, failure to notify capture, and other matters.

Generally the result of the discussions has been that various misapprehensions which prevailed have been removed. The British and German delegates were received by the Queen in separate audiences on June 30.

At the final meeting of the delegates, held at the Foreign Office on July 3, the arrangements observed at the opening meeting were repeated. The delegates of the two countries entered by separate doors. Protocols containing the conclusions reached were prepared in English and German, were signed by the delegates, and countersigned by the Dutch Foreign Minister, M. Loudon, and by Baron van Vredenburgh, who has presided over the discussions. M. Loudon then addressed the delegates in French, Lord Newton replied in English, and General Friedrich in German, and the conference ended.

THE BURNED ZEPPELIN.

THREE SURVIVORS' MYSTERIOUS ESCAPE.

Astounding as it may seem, says the "Central News", it is now known in East Anglia that there were three survivors from the Zeppelin brought down in flames in the air raid on the night of June 16. How they reached the earth without either being burned to death or dashed to pieces is still a mystery, but the fact is that, at the time when any onlooker would naturally believe that no human being could have possibly survived the horror of the burning monster somersaulting through the air, three men managed to come to earth, none of them fatally wounded.

An eye-witness of the capture of the chief of these survivors by an Army officer told the incident of the surrender as follows: "It was almost daybreak, and we were the first to reach the scene when, within fifteen yards or so of the wreckage, which was still alight, we saw a figure standing by a ditch. 'Hullo', cried the stranger, as a car with an officer approached. 'Who are you?' cried the officer. The stranger answered in perfect English: 'I am the commander of that German airship,' pointing to the wreck."

How he escaped was not at the time explained. The other survivors, found later, were taken to hospital in an apparently dying condition. They have, however, recovered.

GERMANS' TREATMENT OF THEIR DEAD.

Definite information regarding Germany's callous treatment of her dead is contained in a letter from an officer to a friend in Belfast. Following a description of the Messines operation, the officer wrote:

"When we advanced about two miles behind the Hun front line, of all the horrible sights one could see, we saw the worst. You have read that he had taken his dead for use in factories for making fats and glycerine. We have seen the dead bodies tied up in bundles, minus the head, ready for transportation, with skewers fastening the bodies together. I myself was in a ruined house which looked remarkably like a collecting station, where the bodies were sorted and salted, if necessary, as there were a number of bags of salt and tables. Outside were nine bodies lying, while others, more decayed, and evidently the bodies of officers, were wrapped in sheets and placed in rough-hewn coffins ready for burial. 'A team of horses and a lorry, which appeared to be about to take away a load of the bodies, were caught in the fire of our artillery and blown to bits."—The "Morning Post."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

The market was dull and uninteresting generally with only a limited business passing in any direction. Jute shares ruled easier owing to want of buyers. Coal shares with the exception perhaps of Western were not in much request. Ondals were lower at 16-8 and Industrials were well supported. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal 800; Bhalgora 37-4; Bokaro and Ramgurh 13-12; North Damuda 11, 11-4; Ondal (ord) 16-8; Parasea 4-8, 4-10; Searsole 8-12, 9; Standard 45-8; Jute:—Anglo-India 144, 145 x.d., 146; Alliance (ord) 429, 430; Auckland (ord) 263, 264; Belvedere (ord) 424, 427; Clive (ord) 174, 175, 173-8, 174; Dalhousie (ord) 345, 346, 347, 348; Howrah (ord) 367, 396 s.l.; Hooghly (pref) 14-6; Kamarhatty (ord) 355, 357; Kanknarrah (ord) 455, 458, s.l. 453; Northbrook (ord) 36-8, 36-4; Standard (ord) 412, 415.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1,470; British Burma Petroleum 6, 6-4; Bengal Paper 80; Bengal Nagpur Cotton (ord) 117; Bengal Aerating Gas 141, 142; Cawnpore Sugar (ord) 160; Chulsa Selangor Rubber 29; Dalbhoom Gold (pref) 8-12, 9 p; Ganges Rope 250; Kumardhubi Engineering (old shares) 30-12, 31; Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 2-12, 3 p; Titaghur Paper (ord) 170, 172, 165, 166, 169; Triton Insurance 62 to 64-8.

Government Paper three and half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 65-14 to Rs. 66-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 66-8 to Rs. 66-12.

LADY ATTACKED IN AN S. E. TRAIN.

DISCHARGED CANADIAN SENT TO PENAL SERVITUDE.

At Maidstone Assizes in mail week, Bernard Cook, the man accused of wounding Miss Edith May, a lady clerk at the Park Hospital, Lewisham, while she was travelling on the S.E. Railway near Crayford, was sent to five years' penal servitude. The crime was discovered by a member of the R.N.A.S. named Hirst, who walked along the footboard while the train was in motion and saw accused standing over the young lady and striking her. He then returned to his own compartment and pulled the communication cord. Miss May had with her at the time a bag containing £50, which she had obtained from the bank.

She stated, in reply to the Judge, that she first noticed prisoner undoing his coat, and she was then struck. She struggled very hard with him and tried to reach the communication cord, but he hit her hand and knocked her on the floor. When she screamed he said, "Shut up," and tried to hit her mouth. Just as the train was stopping she said to prisoner, "Where is my bag?" and he replied, "There it is," pointing to the floor. It was stated that no instrument had been found.

The Judge told the witness Hirst that the public were indebted to him for the way in which he had behaved.

In mitigation, prisoner's counsel said he had been suffering from shell shock. He was discharged after serving a year and 221 days with the Canadians. Accused had assured him that he remembered nothing about the occurrence, and that his mind was a complete blank as to what instrument was used.

The Judge said he believed the girl was saved from much more serious injuries by the intervention of Mr. Hirst. Women who were travelling alone in railway carriages must be protected. Prisoner was a dangerous man. If there was any idea that he was not in his right mind the doctor would have means of discovering that.—The "Daily News and Leader."

CONCERTS AT THE FRONT.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S COMMENDATION.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has sent to the Chairman of the Committee of "Ellen Terry's Bouquet" Matinee at the Lyric Theatre, in mail week, in aid of "Concerts at the Front" organised by Miss Lena Ashwell, have been a source of endless pleasure and relaxation for many thousands of soldiers. I am personally very grateful for the untiring efforts of all those who have contributed to make them such a success, and I know that I am only voicing the opinion of all ranks of the Army in France in wishing that your matinee may meet with a most generous response, so that your scheme may not collapse through lack of funds."—The "Morning Post."

(Continued from column 6.).

Major W H Green, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C D Hagon, Somersets.
Captain R W P Hall, Field Artillery.
Captain J L Hamilton, Medicals.
Second-Lieut G L G Harrison, Sussex.
Second-Lieut T Harry, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut F G Healey, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G Heggs, Yorkshire L I.
Lieut A A Henderson, Medicals.
Lieut H O Hopkins, Liverpools.
Lieut-Col. R A Hudson, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H A Johnson, Londons.
Second-Lieut W J Johnstone, Londons.
Captain F G Kaye, Yorkshire L I.
Second-Lieut F W Keddie, Flying Corps.
Lieut W H King, Field Artillery.
Captain J L Leslie-Smith, Border Regt.
Lieut F J Lewcock, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A J Lines, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut J L Lizius, Engineers.
Major T Longbottom, West Yorkshires.
Captain J W Mcdonald, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J N McIver, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut C A Mackenzie, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut W H D Macmahon, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W B Mandsley, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A Miller, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W B Mills, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut T B Morris, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W J Newberry, West Kents.
Second-Lieut J G Newbigging, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A Nicol, Camenonians.
Second-Lieut B Northcote, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut T M O'Neill, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut S G Pagett, Yorkshire L I.
Second-Lieut W H Perritt, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut O J Prillevitz, Londons.
Second-Lieut E A Pullan, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut A J Pumrey, Liverpools.
Lieut R J Reid, Cyclist Battalion.
Lieut A S E Richards, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S G Richardson, Londons.
Second-Lieut G A McG Ricketts, Yorkshire L I.
Second-Lieut W B Riddell, Yeomanry.
Lieut C D S Robinson, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut L K Robinson, York and Lancasters.
Major W L Y Rogers, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut J W Rushforth, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut C E Shelley, West Yorkshires.
Captain J Shirley, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut H Simpson, West Yorkshires.
Lieut P B Smith, Field Artillery.
Major W J M Sproulle, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut D A Thomas, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H W Turner, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut G Waddell, Black Watch.
Lieut J H Warr, Engineers.
Second-Lieut E R Waugh, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut G B C Way, South Lancashires.
Captain E F Wilkinson, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut R Williamson, Field Artillery.
Captain W A Woods, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW WOUNDED BUT NOT MISSING.

Second-Lieut S Barton, Cheshires.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut H Pakeman, Hampshires.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut T R Bland, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut A R Ping, Worcesters.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A H Brunwin, Lancasters.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

WOUNDED.

Lieut Sydney H Wood, Marines.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Flight Lieut William H Richardson, R N.
Midshipman James R Barry, Reserve.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW PRESUMED DROWNED.

Acting Flight-commander Arnold J Chadwick, R N.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut N A Best, Field Artillery.
Capt Q H Campbell, Yirkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut P H Cook, Londons.
Second-Lieut J H Hartley, Munsters.
Second-Lieut H T Noakes, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R R Rigge, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H C Rowe, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut B A Ridall, West Kents.
Second-Lieut G Sanders, Cyclist Battalion.
Second-Lieut J F Smyth, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut A R Stainbank, Field Artillery.
Lieut V L D Uzielli, Field Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt C DBennett, West Ridings.
Lieut W Landell, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut H H Morris, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T B Morris, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H C Moxon, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut L W G Parker, Essex.

WOUNDED.

Lieut T Archdeacon, Medicals.
Second-Lieut F Ashton, Field Artillery.
Lieut A E Austin, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut A H Bacon, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut A E Bagnall, York and Lancasters.
Lieut A T Barber, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A E Beall, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut F E Birtell, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut F E Burford, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut H Campbell, Cameronians.
Lieut E W Carpenter, Scots Fusiliers.
Major A G Coles, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R O Crane, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J S Davis, Field Artillery.
Capt R Dow, Medicals.
Second-Lieut C E Duruty, Warwicks.
Capt D J Evans, Medicals.
Second-Lieut W Fairley, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W C Fraser, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J L George, Essex.
Second-Lieut G S Gilbertson, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut H G L Golding, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut F W F Gooch, Garrison Artillery.
Capt A A Greenslade, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut E T Griffiths, Welsh Regiment.
Capt W D Halfhead, Veterinary Corps.
Capt F Harper, Field Artillery.
Capt L H Harker, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut T G Hill, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut S N Hughes, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut E G S Humphrey, Staffords.
Second-Lieut W A D Hunter, Black Watch.
Major C R M Hutchison, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W S Johnson, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut J B Keenan, Irish Guards.
Lieut-Colonel R P Lewie, Medicals.
Second-Lieut W R Lynch, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D H Macdonald, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W S McIntyre, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut N M Mackay, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut A Main, Northumberlands.
Capt E Mason, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Capt L Meakin, Medicals.
Second-Lieut E Michaelis, Manchesters.
Capt W T Murray, Gordons.
Capt W H Myles, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut E W Nesham, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H R Ogle, Grenadiers.
Hony Lieut E O'Hara, Medicals.
Lieut C W R Pantlin, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L W B Parsons, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F L Perowne, Field Artillery.
Lieut W Rodger, Engineers.
Second-Lieut M N Simpson, Highland Light Infantry.
Capt W R Snow, Flying Corps.
Lieut W E Stoneman, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut R J Struthers, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut E Taylor, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut C H Taylor, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Capt A E W Thomas, West Kents.
Second-Lieut A H Thomas, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E K W Thompson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Thomson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H M Thurburn, Yeomanry.
Lieut C G Turner, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut L A Williamson, Londons.
Second-Lieut L S Wood, Durhams.
Capt W E Young, Dorsets.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut L R Hodge, Essex.

MISSING.

Lieut W A Bond, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut S F Brown, Flying Corps.
Capt G H Cock, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R Hayes, Flying Corps.
Capt E D Messervy, Londons.
Lieut M Moore, York and Lancasters.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

KILLED.

Sect-Lt H H Braushaw, Engineers.
Lieut A W Briscoe, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H H Buckneli, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut O L Burt, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut P O Feits, Flying Corps.
Brig-Gen. C W E Gordon, Engineers.
Capt R W Hislop, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J W Howles, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut E G L King, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut F Littler, South Lancashires.
Capt G F Prganell, General List.
Second-Lieut W S Ross, Border Regiment.
Capt R N Thomas, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut E G Browning, Londons.
Second-Lieut G G Furber, York and Lancashers.
Second-Lieut A R Grant Suttie Horse Arillery.
Second-Lieut E S Household Essex.
Lieut W F S Kell, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut C Price South Lancashires.,
Capt J H Sandall, Garrison Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut J Murphy, Irish Rifles.
Lieut D M F Sinclair, Flying Corps.

DIED.

Second-Lieut G L G Clifton Flying Corps.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut F E Allen, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J H Armitage, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut O W Appleyard, Yorkshire L I.
Second-Lieut W A Banks, West Yorkshires.
Lieut J C S W Barker, Field Artillery.
Lieut B Barnes, Yorkshire L I.
Second-Lieut L W Barrett, Northumberlands.
Lieut S Bellhouse, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut C M Benett, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A C Bennett, Garrison Artillery.
Captain E Billington, West Yorkshires.
Lieut P R Bray, General List.
Captain K R G Browne, Essex.
Lieut R Bruce, Engineers.
Lieut F J Cann, Engineers.
Captain D F Coutts, Londons.
Lieut L C Critchley, Field Artillery.
Captain A G Croll, Londons.
Second-Lieut A Crompton, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut A G Davidson, Gordons.
Second-Lieut W B Edmonds, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut O H Evans, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W W Evans, Engineers.
Second-Lieut C N Faire, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E N Firth, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut P G Garson, Gordons.
Second-Lieut G Gething, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut H N Gale, Garrison Artillery.
Captain W Gillespie, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G Greves, Liverpools.

(Continued in column 5.)

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AMUSEMENTS.

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How an American brought a troupe of cowboys to fight for the Queen of a tiny European State against a neighbouring king because he had fallen in love with her. A romantic marriage is the result. This is a real comedy, full of the funniest situations.

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Uncle didn't like babies so the Joneses hid theirs when he paid a visit, but he found it unexpectedly in a taxi-cab and fell in love with it at once!

The last mail's

PATHE GAZETTE.

Showing:—Enthusiastic pro-ally scenes in Petrograd,—The King decorates immortal heroes in Hyde Park,—Our Jutland Victory &c.

SPECIAL MUSIC BY THE EUROPEAN ORCHESTRA.

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6-30 TO-NIGHT 10

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The Australian Vesta Tilley.

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THE LILY OF THE WOODS.

THURSDAY NEXT AUGUST 16TH

The SCARLET DANDIES

A BRILLIANT ATTRACTION

in these

HOURS OF DARKNESS FULL OF

FUN, VIVACITY & VUN.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 13th Vad of Shravan, 1973.
Mahomedan: 23rd Shaval, 1335.
Parsi: 8th of Aspandad, 1286.
Jewish: 26th of Ab, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 20min.; Sunset: 7h. 8min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Special General Meeting, Home Rule League, Bombay Branch, Morarji Gocouldas Hall, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at 7-30 p.m. instead of as previously notified.
Homeward English Mail will be closed at the G. P. O. at 4 p.m., instead of as previously notified.
Meeting of the Improvement Trust Board, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY August 15.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Chin and Japan will be closed at the G. P. O at 8 a.m. Parcel mail for China closes on the 14th instant.

THURSDAY, August 16.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion vi Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be close at the G. P. O. at 7-30 p.m., instead of previously notified.

MONDAY, Aug. 20.

Ladies' Condolence Meeting for late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji: Empire Theatre, 4-45 p.m. H. E. Lady Willingdon presiding.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co., in "The Happy Day."
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Mary Marie Osbourne in "Levin Kiddies."
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-00 p.m. at Edwards.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-45.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

KAMAT—Sitabai and Anantrao B. Kamat, at their residence, on Friday the 10th August, 1917, at 10-28 a.m., of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LATIF-RASUL—At 14, Royd Street, Calcutta, on the 3rd August 1917, Sarhan C. Latif, third son of Mr. C. A. Latif of Chowpati, Bombay to Najma only child of the late Hon. Mr. A. Rasul, Bar-at-Law of Calcutta. Quiet wedding owing to the bride's sad bereavement.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rifles will play a programme of music, this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rifles will play a programme of music, this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Maids for Laurenzo, Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR CAR.

A beggar woman named Jamnabai Keshav was knocked down by a motor car on Sunday evening in Princess Street. Some beggars were crossing the road and seeing the the car they started running and the mudguard struck the woman. Jamnabai was taken to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

A FATAL FALL DUE TO HALLUCINATIONS.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of Abdul Rahman Alimahomed, a Mahomedan aged 40 years residing with his family on the fourth floor of a house in Bhisti Mohalla. The deceased had been suffering from hallucination for the past few days and he imagined that some body was going to persecute him. On Sunday last he asked his wife to close the door at night after he had retired; this was done and after a time a third was heard and the deceased was found lying dead on the road below beneath his window. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while suffering from delusions of persecution.

THE NATIONAL FINANCING & COMMISSION CORPORATION LTD

Including the balance of Rs. 5,170 brought forward from the last year's account, the above Corporation has made a net profit of Rs. 1,08,079 for the year ended 30th June 1917.

The directors recommend disposal of the amount as under:—

Ad-interim dividend at 5 per cent per annum for the half year ending 31st December, 1916, i.e., Re. 0-10 per share, Rs. 26,424; final dividend at 7 per cent. per annum for the half year ended 30th June, 1917, i.e., Re. 0-14 per share; Rs. 37,169; to carry to Reserve Fund, Rs. 25,000; one month's salary as bonus to staff; Rs. 1,500; carried forward, Rs. 17,985; total Rs. 1,08,079.

DRINK RESTRICTIONS IN FRANCE.

In conformity with the decision of the Cabinet, M. Malvy, Minister of the Interior, addressed a circular in mail week, prohibiting outside mealtimes the retail sale of spirituous liquors to be consumed on the premises and the sale of spirits to women and young persons under the age of eighteen at all times.

The sale of spirits for consumption off the premises is forbidden in quantities of less than two litres or two bottles of 90 centilitres. Wines, beers, cidets, liquers, and their imitations, spiced wines of a strength not exceeding 18 degrees, and fruit liquers of a strength of not more than 23 degrees, are not included in the order.—The "Manchester Guardian."

HIGH COURT.

PEARL MERCHANT'S INSOLVENCY.

INSOLVENT DISCHARGED UNCONDITIONALLY.

FULL TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

(Before Justice Marten.)

In the matter of Shaik Abdul Rehman bin Shaik Abdul Aziz, an Insolvent.

This was an application by the insolvent, a well-known Arab pearl merchant, known as "lion" for his discharge. Owing to very heavy liabilities extending to 5½ lakhs of rupees which he was not able to meet, he was adjudicated an insolvent some four years ago, i.e., on the 27th of October, 1913. He applied for his discharge on the 8th of April, 1915, but Mr. Justice Davar suspended his discharge for two years. Hence it was that the present application for discharge was made after two years.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the insolvent.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah appeared for the opposing creditors.

His Lordship delivered the following judgment:—

This is an application for discharge. The bankrupt was adjudicated as long ago as the 27th of October, 1913, and his discharge was refused on the 8th of April, 1915. Accordingly it is nearly four years since he was adjudicated a bankrupt, and it is well over two years since his discharge was refused. In refusing his discharge the learned Commissioner, Mr. Justice Davar said:—"At the end of two years from this date he will be entitled to renew his application for his discharge and it would then be dealt with." I have now to deal with that application. The case is one where the insolvent failed for a large sum. The deficiency as I understand it from his schedule is somewhere about 5½ lakhs. Of course the gross liabilities were much larger, but those gross liabilities include secured as well as unsecured debts, and the schedule shows a surplus of securities over secured debts. Then there are certain assets shown, and in the result one arrives at this deficiency of approximately 5½ lakhs.

CHARGE OF FRAUD.

It is further shown from the judgment of Mr. Justice Davar and as is found too in the report of the Official Assignee, that the insolvent has committed certain breaches or rather had brought himself within certain sub-clauses of section 39, sub-section 2, of the Insolvency Act, viz., clauses a, b, c, d, f and j. I am not sure whether the Official Assignee found all those facts, but the learned Judge did; and of those, clause (j) is the serious one of fraud or fraudulent breach of trust. On the other hand, although the matter was investigated, the insolvent was not proceeded against as regards the alleged fraudulent preference for having regard to a decision of the House of Lords in Sharp v. Jackson, 1899, I A., c. 419, it was considered he had not committed an offence within the meaning of section 104 of the Act, and further, although there are some expressions which might give colour to the suggestion, he was not prosecuted for any of the criminal offences under the Indian Penal Code.

THE PROTECTION ORDER SET ASIDE.

Accordingly what I have to deal with are the matters which I have already stated, namely under clauses a, b, c, d, f and j. I should add that the learned Judge, in May 1915 granted the insolvent a protection order, but that on appeal in August of the same year the Appellate Court set aside that order. In the course of their Judgment the Appeal Court considered that the case was a bad one and that in the exercise of their discretion, a protection order ought not to be granted. As the result of this decision, I understand that the insolvent made himself scarce, consequently, it was not till April of this year that he came forward and asked the Official Assignee for leave to carry on business in order to pay his creditors. This re-appearance of his in Bombay was taken advantage of by one of his creditors to arrest him. This the creditor was enabled to do, the Court of Appeal had refused to give the insolvent a protection order. The result is that he has been in jail for the last 2½ months or so and will remain in jail for a further period unless he gets his discharge.

The opposing creditor really opposes on the same grounds as those when the original application for discharge was made in 1915. He has in para 2 set out a further ground but on investigation that is found to be an entire misconception and he does not before me rely on para 2. So in effect I am very much now in the position that the learned judge was in 1915 except this that approximately 2½ years elapsed and that in addition the insolvent has been in prison for a certain period.

Now the question that I have to decide is whether I ought to allow the insolvent his discharge. Mr. Jinnah opposes it and says it ought to be refused absolutely. I have had a great difficulty in getting from him any intelligible principle on which I ought to exercise my discretion. I suppose one very material consideration is whether the insolvent has been sufficiently punished. I do not know that Mr. Jinnah would admit that any lapse of time would be a ground for allowing a discharge unless the debtor had paid his debts or a substantial portion of it. I am satisfied however that that is not the true ground on which the Court ought to proceed.

A LARGE SLICE OUT OF A MAN'S LIFE.

Now looking at the facts here, I have a man who is aged 38 or thereabouts and who has been a bankrupt for nearly 4 years. That is a large slice out of a man's life and if he is ever to be given another chance, I do not think it can be postponed much longer. I personally do not see that in this case as 4 years have elapsed since the bankruptcy and some 2½ years since his discharge, it would be fair to refuse his discharge absolutely. If it came to a question of suspending his discharge for some limited period like a year or two years, there again I find it very difficult to fix a period which would satisfy my sense of justice. If I thought that his discharge would endanger the commercial community the case might be different, but his mercantile credit is gone and he will have to make a new start. Accordingly so far a srefusing his discharge or suspending it is concerned, I think on the whole that this is not a case where I ought to do either the one or the other.

QUESTION OF PAYMENT HELD ILLUSORY.

Then the further point that arises is under sub-clause (d) of section 39 (1), namely whether I should impose as a condition of his discharge that judgment should be entered up against him for a particular sum. At one time I thought that say if judgment was entered up for Rs. 75,000 of which say Rs. 3,000 was to be paid at the end of the first two years and Rs. 6,000 every subsequent year, possibly that condition might work. I do not, however, think that would be a fair way of exercising my powers in this particular case. I am satisfied in the first instance that I have no right to impose conditions on a discharge which are illusory conditions, for instance, if I was to impose a condition here that this insolvent should pay 10 lakhs in six months' time that would obviously be an entirely illusory condition. The man in point of fact has not got any money whatever and it is not shown to me that he is in a position to earn a livelihood now or in the near future which would bring him anything approaching the figures of Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 6,000 a year which I have mentioned and I think what I have said is borne out by some English authorities. I have not been referred to any Indian authorities by counsel but I find a passage in Wace on Bankruptcy, page 400, in the notes to section 8 of the old Bankruptcy Act of 1890 and from there it appears that even under the previous Bankruptcy Act it was held "that the power of imposing conditions as to future money payments ought not to be exercised so as to make the condition tantamount to one of absolute refusal. Where there is no ground for supposing that a bankrupt will come into possession of money at a future time, the court should estimate the punishment to be inflicted and refuse or suspend the discharge accordingly."

I think that is the correct line or principle on which I should act in the present case. I think it is really illusory to impose as a condition the payment of a large some of money which at any rate at the present moment there is no reason whatever to suppose the bankrupt will eger make and that accordingly it would not be a proper exercise of the power under section 39 (d).

In the result therefore I grant the discharge unconditionally.

Costs of the opposing creditor to be paid out of the assets if any and to be taxed by the Official Assignee upto a sum not exceeding Rs. 250.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES FROM B. B. & C. I. RLY. COY.

SUIT DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

Girjashankar Dayashankar Vaidya, Plaintiff,

v.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway Co, Defendants.

(Before Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

His Lordship delivered judgment in the above case yesterday dismissing the plaintiff's suit with costs. The facts of the case were fully reported in our issue from time to time during the hearing of the suit. Briefly stated it was a suit filed by the plaintiff, a managing clerk in a solicitor's firm for damages for Rs. 3,000 against the railway company for the tortuous act of its servants' to wit, the guard and the engine driver for assaulting the plaintiff for pulling the chain. The facts were not denied by the Company but they denied their liability on the ground that the guard and the driver were not acting in the discharge of their duties or within the scope of their employment. They contended that if any assault was done it was done in direct violation of the rules and express orders issued by the Company.

His Lordship after setting out the facts of the case stated that there were two main issues, whether the acts complained of were done by the engine driver and the guard in the course of their employment or whether when they did those acts they were acting within the scope of their employment. The general rule which made a master liable for the wrongful acts of his servants was that the acts of the servant must be in the course of his service or employment and for the master's benefit, though no express command or privity be proved. Pollock in his treatise on Torts, laid down four cases in which a master became liable for the acts neglects and defaults of his servants in the course of service or employment: (1) It might be the natural consequence of something being done by a servant with ordinary care in execution of the master's specific orders. (2) it might be due to the servant's want of care in carrying on the work or business in which he was employed, (3) the servant's wrong might consist in excess or mistaken execution of a lawful authority; or (4) it might be even a wilful wrong, such as assault provided that the act was done on the master's behalf and with the intention of serving his purpose. The first and second cases clearly did not apply in the present case. To establish a right against a master in the 3rd case it must be shown that (a) the servant intended to do on behalf of his master something of a kind which he was in fact authorised to do and (b) the act if done in a proper manner, or under the circumstances erroneously supposed by the servant to exist would have been lawful. It was clear that the assault was committed on account of the plaintiff's pulling the chain. The plaintiff's counsel's contention was that the pulling of the chain amounted to wilful obstruction of or impeding a railway servant in the discharge of his duty under section 121 of the Railway Act. But the acts complained of clearly fell within section 108. It laid down that if a passenger without reasonable and sufficient cause made use of, or interfered with any means provided by a railway administration for communication between passengers and the railway servants in charge of a train he was liable to be punished with a fine extending to 50 rupees. The plaintiff's counsel said that section 121 should also be read with Section 108, and in support of his contention he relied on a passage in one of the documents produced by the railway company where the writer stated that the company servants were authorised to remove passengers who obstructed the railway company. But that statement in no way bound the company. The plaintiff's contention was therefore clearly far fetched and untenable. The only section aplicable was Section 108. The reason why plaintiff's counsel put forward that contention was obvious. Because where a person committed an offence under Section 121 he could be arrested by any railway servant, whereas if there was an offence under Section 108 a passenger could only be arrested where there was reason to believe that he was absconding, or where his name and address were unknown and he refused to give on demand his name and address, or there was reason to believe that the name and address given by him was incorrect. There was, however, no evidence to show that any railway official asked the plaintiff for his name and address nor had the engine driver reason to believe that the plaintiff was about to abscond. In that view the railway company would themselves have therefore no right to arrest the plaintiff, and the act being one which, even lawful, would not have fallen within the scope of the servant's employment, if in the case of a corporation would have been *ultra vires*, the master could not be bound unless the act was capable of being ratified and was in fact ratified by him.

His Lordship then referred to Halsbury's Laws of England volumes 20 p. 255, and to the case of Pareton v. London and South West Railway Company (1867) L. R. 2 Q. B. 534.

Continuing his Lordship said that he had carefully considered the case cited by Mr. Wadia but they were all distinguishable from the facts in the present case and his Lordship accordingly held that the acts were not done in the course of their employment or in the discharge of their duties as servants and that they were not within the scope of their employment.

His Lordship accordingly dismissed the suit with costs.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

FIVE MONTHS TO OLD OFFENDER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, yesterday, Sub-Inspector Kaikobad N. Mody of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police charged one Vithal Ganpat with the theft of Rs. 45-11-3 belonging to one Mohan Bechar. Mr. De Cunha defended the accused. It is alleged that the complainant went to the Grant Road Railway station to proceed to Surat by the Saurashtra Express, on Saturday night. He was entering a compartment, when he felt a jerk and on turning round he found a leather purse containing Rs. 5-11-3 in the accused's hand. He also missed a bag containing Rs. 40 which the accused gave to a companion who decamped with it. The accused was convicted and as he had four previous convictions he was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

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To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to send herewith a complete list of the donations received from Bombay in aid of the above school. I shall esteem it a favour if you will very kindly insert it in the columns of your much esteemed daily.—Yours, etc.

JUGAL KISHN,
Honry. Asst.-Secretary.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Bomay, Rs. 6,200; Miss Hamabai F. Petit, Bombay, Rs. 3,000; Messrs. Pragjee Soorji and Co., Bombay, Rs. 1,000; In his Name, Rs. 1,000; A friend, Rs. 750; Mr. Motilal Deyaram, Bombay, Rs. 300 (in addition to Rs. 750, paid before); Mess Girdhar Das Jetha Bhai, Bombay, Rs. 251; Messrs. Gokal Dass Damodar, Bombay, Rs. 251; Messrs. Raghoji Purshotum, Bombay, Rs. 251; Messrs. Waljee Sunderjee, Bombay, Rs. 251; Seth Cawasjee Framji, Bombay, Rs. 251; Messrs. Pragdas Budhsein, Bombay, Rs. 251; Messrs. Chhoteylal Chatarbhuji, Bombay, Rs. 251; Messrs. Purshotum Govindji, Bombay, Rs. 251; Messrs. Surana Dalal and Co., Bombay, Rs. 251; Messrs. Bansidhar Gopal Das, Rs. 251; Messrs. Canji Dharamsey, Bombay Rs. 261; Mr. B. N. Javeri, Bombay, Cash Rs. 250, (also Rs. 100 per year for 5 years; Anonymous, Bombay, Rs. 250; A Sympethiser through M. V., Rs. 250; Messrs. Lakshmi Das Bhimji Raoji, Bombay, Rs. 250; Mr. Ranchhoddas Bhavan, Bombay, Rs. 250; Mr. A. R. Thaver, Bombay, Rs. 201; Seth Khimji Visram, Bombay, Rs. 151 Messrs. Valabhdas Ranchoredas and Co., Bombay, Rs. 150; Seth Govindji Bhanji, Bombay, Rs. 101; Seth Balchand Balwant, Bombay, Rs. 101; Seth Arjun Khimji, Bombay, Rs. 101; Messrs. Jesraj Mooljee, Bombay, Re. 101; Messrs. Meghji Ladha, Bombay, Rs. 101; Messrs. Chhaganlal Khenji, Bombay, Rs. 101; and Messrs. Boga R. Anveri, Bombay, Re. 101; Messrs. Dharsi Nanji and Co., Bombay, Rs. 101; Messrs. Hirji Govindji, Bombay, Rs. 101; Seth Madhowji Jeysingh, Bombay, Rs. 101; Seth Murarji Virji, Bombay, Rs. 101; Seth Damodar Govindji, Bombay, Re. 101; Seth Chatar Bhuj Pairaj, Bombay, Re. 101; Messrs. B. Kethari and Co., Bombay, Rs. 101; Mr. Ranchhodlal C. Desai, Bombay, Rs. 101; Mr. Madho Rao Janardhan, Bombay, Rs. 51; Mr. Govindjee Ladha, Bombay, Rs. 50; Mr. Balabhai Bhagilal, Bombay, Re. 25; Mr. V. Khairaj, Bombay, Rs. 25; Mr. J. Hira, Bombay, Re. 25; Mr. D. Lakhmidas, Bombay, Rs. 25; Mr. S. D. Davar, Bombay, Rs. 25; and Mr. Varsan Deeraj, Bombay, Re. 25; The Hony. Secretaries, Blavatsky, Dharmsalya, and Shri Krishna Lodges of the T. S. Bombay, Rs. 23; Total Rupees 18,551.

A friend has through the kindness of Mrs. Bhadurjee and Mr. D. N. Bahadurjee, also promised a monthly contribution of Rs. 100, per month towards our expenses.

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